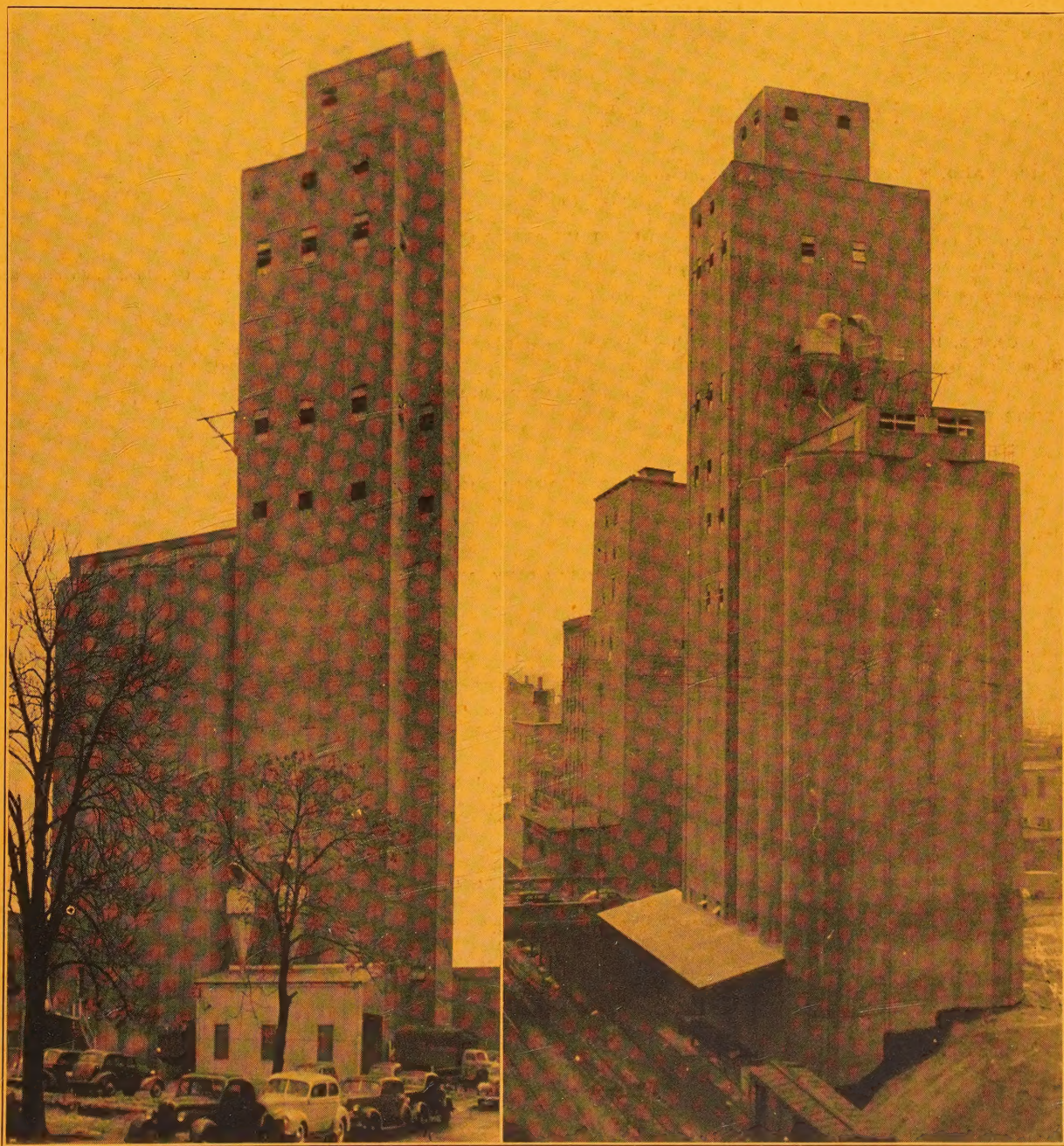


GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter



Two views of new reinforced concrete elevator of H. W. Rickel & Co., at Detroit, Mich. Left: Truckload receiving and shipping side. Right: Track side with old elevator and part of malt plant in the background.
[For description see page 342.]

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.

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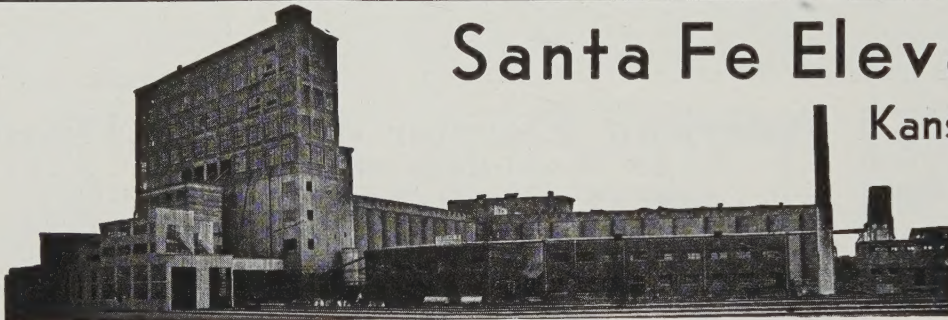
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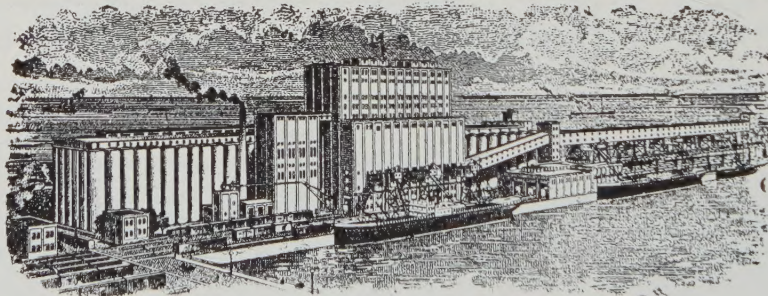
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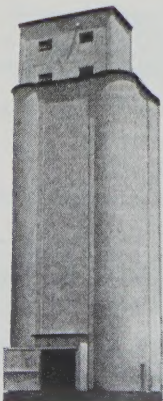
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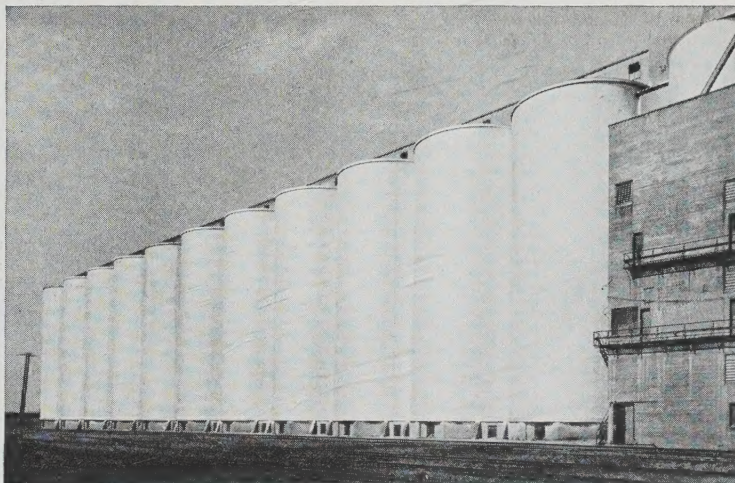
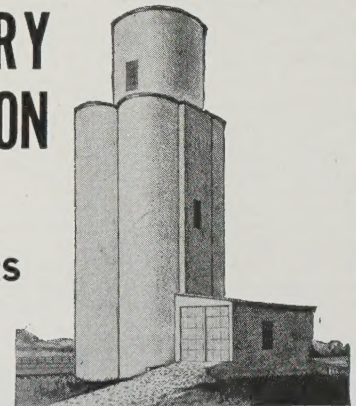
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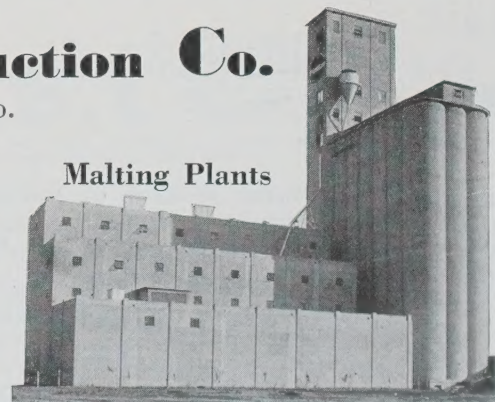
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ELEVATOR manager wants connection; 15 years' experience, can handle lumber business if desired, excellent bookkeeper, reasonable salary. Address 84F5, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

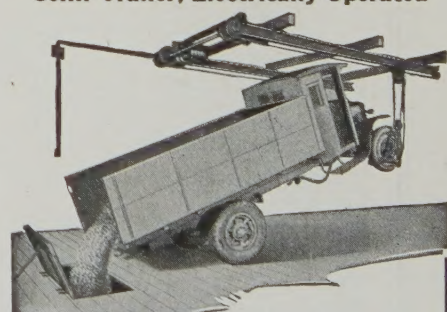
POSITION as manager of country elevator wanted; 3 years' experience under very capable manager; willing to start for reasonable wage until I prove my ability. David Izard, Fithian Grain Co., Fithian, Ill.

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SALESMEN—Excellent sideline; sell attractive counter display card. "Di-fast" rat killer. Write Standard Products Co., Napoleon, Ohio.

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For Standard Truck, Heavy Duty & Semi-Trailer, Electrically Operated



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A dump that fills all requirements. Capacity from smallest wagon to largest truck or semi-trailer. Dumps from any length vehicle into one dump door. By adding extension will dump into any number of doors. Operating connections at each door. Can be installed in almost any driveway. Installation simple and very reasonable. All parts of dump in plain view above driveway floor. Vehicles can be raised to any angle for dumping. Can be stopped and started as desired. Under complete control. All-steel power unit completely assembled. Substantially constructed. No delicate parts. **SPEEDY, SAFE and SIMPLE** in operation.

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RICHARDSON scale, elevator, mixer, corn cutter; bargain. W. W. Pearson, Reynolds, Ind.

WESTERN sheller and cleaner, both in good condition. Johnston Elevator, Homer, Ill.

CORN CUTTER & Grader—has motor—used very little. 84G5, Grain & Feed Jnls., Chicago.

MIRACLE cold process molasses mixer and pump in good condition. Cazel Feed & Seed Co., Sparta, Ill.

FEED MIXER—one ton—floor level feed—has motor—good as new. Write 84G7, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

HAMMER MILL with 25-h.p. motor and all attachments. Priced to sell. Write 84G8, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FEED GRINDER and Crusher; No. 89 Clipper Cleaner; Pulleys, Bearings and Bucket Elevators. McLaughlin, Ward & Co., Jackson, Mich.

STOP! READ! THINK! One advertiser writes, "Your service brought me 24 replies." We can do the same for you. Don't wait, write now.

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MACHINES FOR SALE

FEED MILL No. 40 Fairbanks engine 15 h.p. John Justin, Rice, Minn.

FEED MIXER for sale, has motor, and a late machine. Need space. Will sacrifice. Write 84G6, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

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WANTED—Used elevator leg complete, 50 ft. high, 14x7 buckets. C. R. Acord, Box 116, Kansas, Ill.

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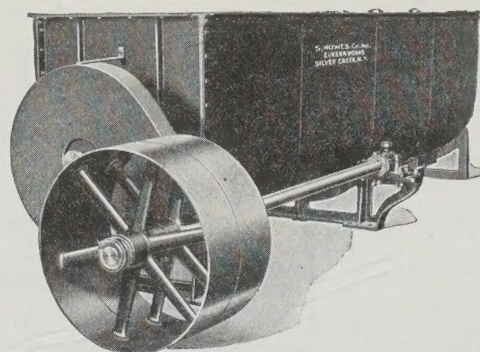


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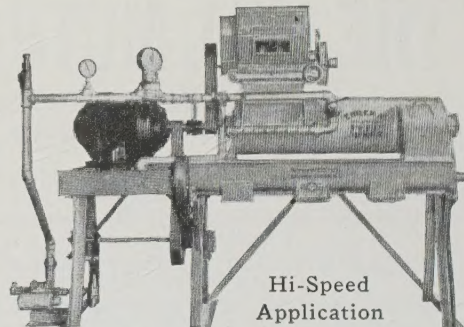
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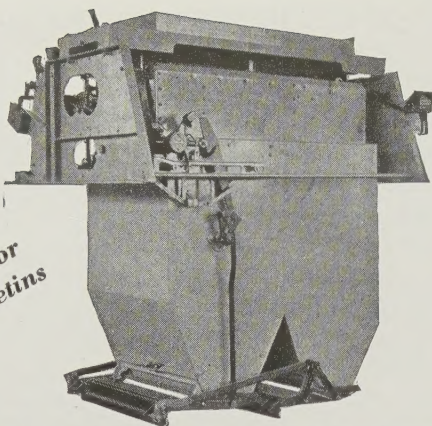
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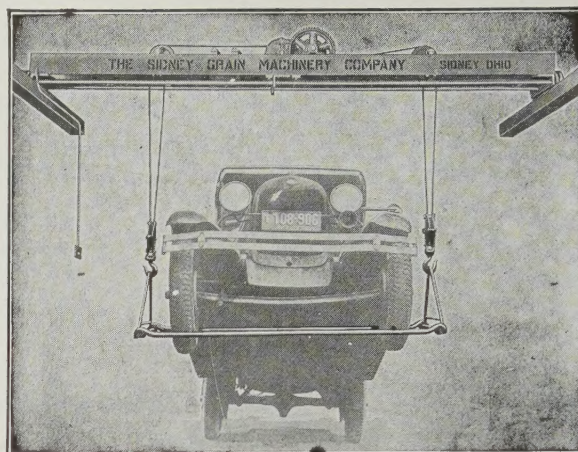
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GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

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GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED
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332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

**AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE**
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., APRIL 24, 1940

A GRAIN BUYER who posts the prices he is paying for grain destroys any confidence his patrons may have in those posted prices when he permits one or more customers to cajole him into overbidding his own posted price.

COUNTRY GRAIN buyers who are consulted about the best crop to plant in the abandoned winter wheat acreage can not overlook the chinch bugs delight in a large acreage of oats or barley as well as their aversion for fields of soy beans.

NOW THAT the market value of corn has advanced several cents above the cost of the CCC's 91,000,000 bushels which it holds in storage, it would seem about time for the government to market the collateral while it has an opportunity to get out of its excessive loans without loss. The large stocks of sealed corn which it still holds as collateral for loans will, no doubt, be diminished by farmers needing feed as they can better afford to redeem their loans than to buy in the open market.

SO MUCH more grain is being stored on farms because of the low rate government loans all kinds of insects are infesting the open bins and will surely cause much grief for grain buyers who fail to scrutinize every load of farm stored grain upon its arrival at the elevator.

A POORLY designed dust collecting system can waste nearly one-half the power used without the owner being aware of it. In no part of the elevator does the employment of a competent engineer pay better dividends in reduction of operating expenses and better control of dust.

COAL prices for the western area have been announced after three years of travail, negotiation, investigations and litigation. Such governmental price fixing cannot be responsive to changing conditions. Let us hope that the dissatisfaction of coal consumers will prevent extension of price fixing to other commodities.

THE CCC having called its wheat loans as of April 30th, many farmers have taken advantage of the rising market and redeemed their grain so that wheat in greater volume will be moving in commercial channels for some time to come. Grain dealers throughout the grain belt will be delighted when the half billion bushels of sealed corn are released for marketing.

WHAT happened in Poland after the Soviet had taken control of its industries should be a lesson to those who would have government control all industry in the United States. The change can be summed up as a shocking drop in the standard of living due to lower wages and higher prices; and many of the comforts of civilized life no longer obtainable at any price.

CLOSING the grain office at country stations all day Saturday, as has been considered by the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n, would surely cause great dissatisfaction with farmers who attempt to make deliveries on Saturday as has been customary for the last fifty years. Any change in the hours of business by country grain buyers will surely call for a vigorous advertising campaign if the grain growers are to be kept advised.

THE reporting out of the Smith amendments to the wage and hour law by the House labor com'te, altho its members have been bombarded with hundreds of postal cards, letters and telegrams urging them to let this one-sided law alone, indicates that all is not lost on the Potomac, that members of Congress are beginning to realize that employers must be given a square deal to enable them to stay in business and give employment to the too numerous unemployed.

THE STORAGE of government owned corn in steel bins has not proved profitable for anyone. So many of the tanks have developed leaking roofs or collapsed that everyone is convinced that elevator storage is much cheaper in the long run and much safer.

BECAUSE the Milan Shirt Mfg. Co., Milan, Tenn., refused to employ forty-two applicants in May, 1938, the National Labor Relations Board has just ordered it to give the forty-two jobs and two years back pay, although not one of the forty-two had ever been on its payroll. This will, no doubt, encourage other men to invest money in business where they can have some say regarding its management.

BELIEVERS in open, competitive marketing of grains, are gratified at the victory of the administration in Canada, which favored the present marketing system, rather than a closing of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. With the Exchange closed and no official quotations available the present uncertainty, aggravated by private government dickering, would be intensified, to the disadvantage of farmers and millers.

THE FARMERS' increasing use of combines, machine corn pickers and faster farm machinery has encouraged greater production and necessitated the employment of larger trucks and trailers for quick delivery of grain to the elevators, so enterprising grain buyers are enlarging their storage, handling and cleaning facilities in hope of preventing congestion at their receiving sinks and attracting more grain producers to their plants.

THE GRAIN elevator performs a service for the farmer regardless whether six or eight men are employed, and regardless of the area of production. Anything that makes it more difficult or more costly to render this marketing service to the grain growers is harmful to the producers that Congress seems so eager to aid. Some industries outside the area of production as defined in the ruling have had to meet their increased labor costs by paying less to the farmer for the commodity to be processed.

THE INCREASED speed of freight trains is most gratifying to shippers who have contracts to fill, but it should not be overlooked that the higher speed, the more likely are leaks to develop in the heavy laden box cars. For years we published in nearly every number of the JOURNALS, reports of cars seen leaking grain in transit to the advantage of shippers of the reported cars, but the railroads have so greatly improved the condition of their box cars, few leaks develop and all shippers cooper their cars more carefully so that few leaks are reported. We believe that if readers would scrutinize passing trains more leaks would be discovered and reported.

SHIPPERS established at country stations, in seeking legislation to prevent unfair competition in the purchase of grain by itinerant truckers, should so draft their bills as not to run up against the powerful and growing movement against so-called "trade barriers," as evidenced in a resolution recently adopted by a Pacific States co-operative recommending that the legislatures of three states eliminate discriminatory action respecting operation of trucks.

GRAIN DEALERS who neglect to have their receiving and shipping scales carefully tested by scale experts of known responsibility are working in the dark. The results of scale tests prove beyond any doubt that scales do get out of order and give inaccurate weights, hence it is to the advantage of all concerned to take every precaution to keep each scale in dependable working condition. The loss of one good customer costs many times the best test obtainable.

EVERY ELEVATOR owner hopes his plant will never be the scene of a serious accident and regrets exceedingly the occurrence of one whenever it occurs, but more elevator operators are now making earnest efforts to prevent accidents by safeguarding all moving machinery than ever before. Compensation insurance helps to protect operators from heavy damage suits, but that does not protect workers from injury. Bulletin boards display signs warning all to "Watch Your Step," "Work with Safety," but still some accidents do occur. Notwithstanding both employers and employees are anxious to prevent accidents and save lives and limbs.

The Gypsy Merchants Are in the Toils Again

Two years ago we published the pictures of a number of itinerant truckers who were striving to accumulate great wealth through the swindling of grain dealers and farmers by the use of the fifth wheel, short weights and the theft of property. One of the active members of these gangs was Orville Drake, who is now serving a two year term in the Nebraska penitentiary for swindling the merchants and farmers of Fillmore County, Nebr. After stealing a book of blank checks from the Lund Elevator at Lasita, Kan., he filled them in for various amounts and traded them to others at face value.

Donald Lee Hannah is now serving a four year term in the reformatory at Lincoln, Nebr., but other members of the gang are still trying to swindle country merchants and farmers by other tricks. Cautious merchants avoid leaving their blank check books accessible to strangers and always refuse to cash checks of unknown signers unless endorsed by an acquaintance of known responsibility.

Look Out for Mortgaged Grain

Notwithstanding some states have laws making it a criminal offense for anyone to sell mortgaged property without advising the buyer of the existence of the mortgage, more farm products have been mortgaged to the Farm Security Administration or the Farm Credit Administration during recent years than ever before and many of these loans are to farmers who would not be considered safe risks by experienced money lending agencies.

So it behooves every grain buyer to watch his list of mortgages recorded and avoid lending money to or buying grain from farmers who have everything covered by a lien. Unless buyers are more vigilant than ever they are sure to be gyped by tenants and farmers unable to make expenses.

The Charge for Handling Government Grain

The liberal loan practices of the AAA have in many cases discouraged the redemption of the collateral by farmers favored with loans in excess of the current market value of the grain. Farmers cannot be expected to neglect to speculate with the government's money at a time when all Europe is embroiled in what promises to be a long-drawn out war. The wheat growers have realized a pleasing profit through holding their grain and the corn growers seem to have good prospect of a similar profit.

Until recently, the government officials have seemed indisposed to give elevator operators a fair handling recompense for storing, handling and caring for the grain to which they have taken title. The general conviction is that the 3c offered for handling corn and the 4c for handling wheat was not fair compensation. The elevator man's investment and expense of operation and upkeep is such that he cannot afford to store and handle grain for anyone without fair compensation, but unless the elevator owners are prompt to crystallize their views as to what constitutes a fair and reasonable compensation, they are not likely to obtain any increase from the AAA or the CCC.

By agreeing on a satisfactory charge

and following it up with persistent demands for consideration, shippers should be able to get the consideration merited from the governmental authorities. No elevator operator can afford to bother with a bin full at the same rate as he can handle the full capacity of his elevator.

Coverage Needed in Crop Insurance

Crop insurance is being extended to cotton before the government has had adequate experience with wheat insurance.

Altho the present administration has the praiseworthy ambition to make the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation pay its way it has so far not done so.

All risk insurance of the government type has not been attempted by private insurance companies; but their experience with hail insurance conveys some valuable lessons. One is that large capital behind the enterprise will not make it pay. The private concerns had large capital, and quit after losing too much.

The secret lies in the coverage. As long as crop insurance is voluntary the farmers in much of the area will choose not to insure, and the premiums they might have paid will be lacking to pay the heavy losses in insured areas. Too many wheat growers will be willing to take a chance rather than pay the heavy premiums required in areas where crop failure may be expected. In areas where crop failures are not to be expected the premium will have to be made very low to induce the farmers to participate.

Even in localities where cropping is hazardous some farmers following sound practices will feel so certain of some return that they will not insure. An example is one large grower in Cheyenne County, in the extreme Northwestern corner of Kansas, who gives his experience of 30 years, in "Letters" this number, in avoiding crop failures. The shiftless farmer, of course, will take out government insurance, even going so far as to run his drills over the fields without any seed in them.

Being a government enterprise the F. C. I. C. can not refuse to insure a farmer, whereas a mutual or a stock insurance company can cancel its policy for reasons satisfactory to itself.

THE TORCH OF LIFE

I am of the opinion that my life belongs to the whole community, and as long as I live, it is my privilege to do for it whatsoever I can. I want to be thoroughly used up when I die, for the harder I work, the more I live. I rejoice in life for its own sake. Life is no "brief candle" for me. It is a sort of splendid torch which I have got hold of for a moment, and I want to make it burn as brightly as possible before handing it on to future generations.—George Bernard Shaw.

The 1939 Fire Record and Its Lessons

No owner of a mill or grain elevator is willing to have his property sacrificed to known fire hazards or to the lack of proper equipment for extinguishing fires in their incipency, hence, all are eager to profit from the experiences of others as reflected by carefully compiled fire statistics.

The Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Co., as has been its well established practice throughout the thirty-seven years of its existence, has compiled the essential factors gathered from the fires occurring in mills and elevators during 1939. Of the 142 fires occurring in the mills and elevators covered by its policies during the last calendar year, only 11 resulted in a total loss during daylight, while 25 total losses occurred at night, 59 of the partial losses occurring during daylight and 34 during the night.

During daylight, people are abroad and employes are alert guardians of the property they operate, thus fires do not have much of a chance to get beyond control before an alarm is sounded. The 25 total losses occurring at night would be materially reduced if vigilant watchmen were placed in charge of the property after dark. Some owners of elevators and mills try to safeguard their property by equipping all journals with anti-friction bearings and journal alarms in hope of reducing the number of fires traceable to friction. While the number of fires discovered in daylight generally outnumber the night fires, the loss is much less.

The record of all fire insurance companies, even those insuring sprinkler risks only, is most favorable to the installation of barrels of calcium chloride solution and buckets or fire extinguishers at every convenient point about the plant. The records of the Grain Dealers Mutual show that during the past thirty-seven years barrels and buckets or fire extinguishers have been responsible for extinguishing 19.49 per cent of the fires occurring in grain elevators and mills insured by the Grain Dealers. The total amount of the insurance on the property saved during the thirty-seven years was \$7,795,442.00, or enough to fill every elevator with barrels, buckets and extinguishers.

The kind of power used in the plants suffering fire loss proves conclusively many operators do not give careful thought to the hazards of the newest and most popular power, namely, electricity. While the amount of losses suffered from 114 fires traceable to electric power aggregated \$209,952.49, the losses traceable to internal combustion engines number 13 and the losses amounted to \$34,931.69. The one loss credited to steam

power plant and the one to water power made up the balance of the \$263,773.78 loss. One of the most encouraging disclosures made by the figures compiled by the Grain Dealers Mutual is that 106 partial losses from fires occurring during the calendar year amounted to only \$25,483.97 although the total amount at risk was \$1,338,437. That is glowing testimony to the foresight of property owners in providing fire protection for their property. The record for the different fire fighting agencies employed should stimulate all property owners to the more general employment of all fire fighting facilities. The record for the year 1939 in total losses prevented follows:

Total Losses Prevented in 1939			
Extinguished by	No.	Amount at Risk	Loss
Barrels and Buckets	19	\$157,325.00	\$1,873.02
Hand Extinguishers	15	118,875.00	1,383.81
Automatic Sprinklers	5	144,240.00	1,093.01
Volunteer Fire Dept.	16	174,955.00	11,513.03
Regular Fire Dept.	23	346,823.00	7,264.08
Other means	28	396,219.00	2,357.02
Total	106	\$1,338,437.00	\$25,483.97

Every elevator owner who is really interested in saving his property from the flames will be glad to study the known causes of the fires occurring in mills and elevators during 1939 and during the last thirty-seven calendar years. The figures are most enlightening and their study will surely help every vigilant elevator owner to safeguard his property more effectually. In the early years of the Grain Dealers Mutual locomotive sparks on wood shingle roofs, lightning and friction were responsible for most of the fires occurring, but the discarding of wood shingles and the equipping of elevators with standard lightning protection as well as the equipping of journals with anti-friction bearings has effected a remarkable reduction in the number of fires traceable to these three causes and the remarkable success attained by elevator owners in correcting these three hazards has encouraged many others to reduce the fire hazards of their plants without any expense to themselves.

Cause	Fire Losses			
	For 1939 No.	For 1939 Loss	For 37 Years No.	For 37 Years Loss
Automobile and Motor Trucks	3	\$ 368.47	10	\$ 6,199.11
Cob Burners and Cob Houses	10	2,757.33	36	108,082.39
Electrical Hazard	11	860.47	378	160,944.38
Explosions in Bldg.	2	769.75	56	80,323.24
Exposure	5	1,102.17	269	277,131.06
Flues and Stoves	5	1,128.61	164	233,499.39
Friction	21	18,803.29	428	797,651.91
Grain Drier	1	56.62	17	22,019.41
Incendiary	4	34,175.46	75	244,835.09
Lighting, other than electric	None		15	32,120.78
Lightning	10	5,654.43	533	568,107.47
Locomotive Sparks	1	36.81	191	443,363.16
Sparks, other than locomotive	11	6,069.48	34	62,156.24
Matches, other than smoking	4	480.56	46	57,317.42
Internal Combustion Engines, Power, other than electric	6	16,560.44	215	412,310.56
Railroad Accident	None		2	4,508.96
Spontaneous Ignition	6	6,391.23	141	149,755.76
Tramps	None		32	71,293.04
Unknown	38	168,364.74	966	3,691,368.22
Miscellaneous known causes	4	193.92	91	62,083.46
Total	142	\$263,773.78	3,699	\$7,485,071.05
Salvage and Reinsurance		\$9,068.17		
Net Losses Paid		\$174,705.61		

Red Wheat on Kansas City Contracts

The Kansas City Board of Trade voted Apr. 15 by 116 to 54 to add red winter wheat to the number of grades deliverable on contracts for future delivery. The rule reads:

Effective as to contracts for the delivery of wheat in December, 1940, and thereafter, all contracts made for wheat shall be understood as for "contract" wheat, and on such contracts a tender of No. 2 dark hard winter wheat, No. 2 hard winter wheat, No. 2 yellow hard winter wheat, or No. 2 red winter wheat shall be deemed a valid tender; provided, however, that No. 1 dark, No. 1 hard, No. 1 yellow hard or No. 1 red winter may be tendered on contract at a premium of 1c per bu. over the contract price; and provided further, that No. 3 dark, No. 3 hard, No. 3 yellow hard or No. 3 red winter may be tendered on contract at a reduction of 3c per bushel from the contract price. Deliveries of the above grades may be made in such proportions as may be convenient to the seller, subject, however, to the provisions of Rules 255 and 323 and Chapter XXI.

Suit for Dust Injury to Lungs

Arnold Kersenbrock has brought suit for \$25,000 damages against the Crete Mills, Crete, Neb., alleging that while unloading grain from box cars dust from the grain filled his lungs and developed disease of his lungs and heart.

The conditions under which he worked from Mar. 25, 1934, until Aug. 1, 1939, were detrimental to his health and he charges that the company was negligent. He is 62 years of age.

Dust from grain is organic and in a healthy person will be wafted up by the cilia, the fine hairs that line the lungs, or absorbed without harm. Dust from rock, on the contrary, remains and creates a permanent disability, classified by physicians as silicosis. So far the courts have not found that grain dust is harmful to a healthy individual.

Suit to Recover Losses in Wheat Speculation

The Illinois Appellate Court Apr. 8 reopened the suit by Mrs. Myrtle Salzman against E. A. Pierce & Co., brokers, to recover loss incurred in trading in wheat futures on the Chicago Board of Trade.

Plaintiff makes the usual plea of a gambling transaction in order to recover under the Illinois statute which makes illegal and subject to penalty any transactions in commodities where the intention is to settle on differences without delivery.

Mrs. Salzman's transactions were thru a customers' man employed by the firm, who had no knowledge of the representations made by him. In an earlier decision in this suit Justice Michael Feinberg in January, 1939, held that the firm was not responsible for the actions of its customer's man.

It is a well recognized principle of law that a principal is not bound by the acts of his agent when the agent exceeds his apparent authority. Judge Feinberg then said:

"If brokers were held liable under the statute for the actions of their employes no brokerage firm would be safe from assault by the unscrupulous conduct of a salesman. The best of houses would collapse under such conditions."

Freeport, Ill.—The soybean special train starting here Mar. 19 has been making a tour of the Illinois Central lines.

S. W. Wilder, ex-President of the Grain & Feed Dealers Nat'l Ass'n, being shown through the British Museum, came upon an Egyptian mummy holding wheat in each hand, which the label said was over twenty-five centuries old. After studying the pinched face of the wheat holder for a time Steve ejaculated, "We have many grain growers who have held grain for a higher price until it was not worth buying."

Asked—Answered

[Readers desiring trade information should send query for free publication here. The experience of brother dealers is most helpful. Replies to queries are solicited.]

"Clear Record" No Defense to Claim

Grain & Feed Journals: On page 240 of your March 27 issue, column 3, you state in part as follows: "As a legal proposition the railroad company has not a leg on which to stand when the shipper proves how much grain was loaded at point of origin. Destination weights have no standing to defeat a claim on point of origin weight. Neither is 'clear record' recognized by the courts."

Will you please give us case numbers and names of some of the more recent court rulings to this effect? When we point this out to the railroads on claims we do not get favorable consideration; however if we could give actual cases believe they would be forced to give us more favorable action.—Baldwin Elevator Co., Jean Barrow, Decatur, Ill.

Ans.: "Clear record" is a term used by railroad claim agents in their letters to shippers. The claim agents and the railroad lawyers never use the words in the courts. In court they present evidence that the train crew did not know the car leaked, that the seals were intact, and other facts trying to prove that the railroad employees could not find evidence of leakage. This evidence makes up what the railroad companies term "clear record," and in every case where such evidence was relied upon by the carriers, they have lost. As far as the courts are concerned "clear record" has nothing to do with the case, any more than the rear brakeman had red hair.

In *National Elevator Co. v. Great Northern*, reported in *Northwestern Reporter*, vol. 163, page 164, the Supreme Court of Minnesota decided a clear record case in favor of the elevator company.

Courts have to be guided by the rules of evidence. The fact that no one saw a thing happen is no proof that it did not happen. The shipper who proves how much he loaded into the car at point of origin has an air-tight case.

Iowa Meeting Proposes 11c Corn Handling Charge

A charge of 11c per bu. for handling, storing and keeping in condition loan and pooled corn delivered to their elevators was proposed by delegates to the April 15 meeting of the Tama County Grain Dealers Ass'n, at Tama, Ia. The delegates classified "loan corn" as corn stored by a farmer, and "pooled corn" as corn to which the Commodity Credit Corp. has taken title.

By this action they recommended that farmers and the Commodity Credit Corp. be placed on the same basis. The recommendation suggested 3c per bu. for handling and 8c for other required services.

The action followed a report by Steve Wilder, Cedar Rapids, chairman of the country elevator com'te of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, on a conference between his com'te and government officials a couple of weeks earlier.

The members of the Tama County Grain Dealers Ass'n contend 11c is a fair rate, based on actual cost experiences last year.

Harold Gunderson, Ames, Iowa State Extension entomologist, outlined methods of combating insect infestation in stored grain. "There is no safe fumigant," he declared, describing the various kinds available, the methods of application, and the fire and explosion hazards involved. He recommended ethylene dichloride-carbon tetrachloride as least dangerous. This product, normally selling at 75c per gallon, is not always available locally.

"Rat damage in corn cribs has multiplied the probability of insect damage," said Gunderson,

"because rats break the outer shell of kernels of corn, laying them bare to the ravages of insects unable to do this themselves. However, many forms of weevil and other stored grain insects are able to break thru this shell."

Ten Steel Bins Leak

Bloomington, Ill., Apr. 18—Ten steel tanks holding government corn at Maroa, Boody and Casner, Ill., have been condemned by inspectors as unsafe for storing grain. The corn leaked out.

To save the corn the Commodity Credit Corporation ordered 20,000 bus. to be shipped to St. Louis, Mo., for storage.

Grain Trade and Millers to Confer on Government Wheat Policy

The National Grain Trade Council, representative organization of grain trade ass'ns and groups, including both country and terminal operators, will hold a joint conference with the milling industry at one session of the annual convention of the Millers National Federation, at the Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago, Ill., May 9 and 10.

The conference will take place Friday afternoon, May 10. Scheduled for discussion are subjects of common interest to both groups, such as the new grain storage contract which will be offered by the A.A.A. for application to new grain crops; possible extension of the government's policy on steel storage tanks to the wheat belt; the 1940 wheat loan program; problems involving the loan program, such as the effect of holding stocks of grain off the market; and future legislative possibilities, such as processing taxes, price fixing, and others.

Purpose of the conference is to develop a more unified policy in dealing with these important questions.

Illinois Convention May 6 and 7

The 47th annual convention of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n will be held in the Pere Marquette Hotel, Peoria, May 6 and 7, announces Sec'y W. E. Culbertson.

Starting the convention on Monday permits distant members to utilize the preceding Sunday for traveling. Many are expected to arrive Sunday evening. Dealers are urged to make their hotel reservations early.

Several prominent grain trade speakers will appear on the program. Among them are William McArthur, special representative of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, from Washington, D. C., on the ever-normal granary, and Ray B. Bowden, executive vice-president of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, with the latest information on legislative developments.

The banquet on Monday evening, May 6, will offer a period of relaxation. No speakers are scheduled but good entertainment is being brought together from many sources by members of the Peoria Board of Trade who will provide the show.

A blanket invitation to visit and tour its Peoria distillery has been issued by Hiram Walker & Sons, Inc., who will provide guides from its technical staff to explain distillery processes.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same occupation. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Apr. 27. Western Seedsmen's Ass'n, Hotel Fontenelle, Omaha, Neb.

May 6, 7. Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, The Pere Marquette Hotel, Peoria, Ill.

May 10. National Grain Trade Council, Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago, Ill., conference with Millers National Federation.

May 10, 11. Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Assn., Fort Worth, Tex.

May 13, 14. Panhandle Grain Dealers Ass'n, Amarillo, Tex. Headquarters, Herring Hotel.

May 15, 16. Oklahoma Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Youngblood Hotel, Enid, Okla.

May 21, 22. Kansas Grain, Feed and Seed Dealers Ass'n, Salina, Kan.

May 23. Grain, Feed and Millers Ass'n of Missouri, Hoxsey and Ben Bolt Hotels, Mexico, Mo.

May 23, 24. American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n. French Lick Springs Hotel, French Lick, Ind.

May 24. Oregon Feed Dealers Ass'n, Multnomah Hotel, Portland, Ore.

May 27, 28, 29. Pacific States Seedmen's Ass'n, St. Catherine Hotel, Santa Catalina Island.

June 3, 4. Central Retail Feed Ass'n. Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee, Wis.

June 4. Northwest Country Elvtr Ass'n, Minneapolis, Minn.

June 7. Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n, Pendleton, Ore.

June 16, 17, 18. Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Neil House, Columbus, O.

June 19, 20, 21. Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n, Jefferson Davis Hotel, Montgomery, Ala.

June 20. Pennsylvania Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Harrisburg, Pa.

June 24, 25. Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, Sargent Hotel, Wawasee, Ind.

June 24, 25, 26, 27. American Seed Trade Ass'n, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.

June 28, 29. Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, Hotel Arlington, Binghamton, N. Y.

Aug. 15, 16. New York State Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n, Syracuse, N. Y.

Sept. 26, 27, 28. Pennsylvania Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Atlantic City, N. J.

Oct. 14, 15. Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, 44th annual, Brown Hotel, Louisville, Ky.

June 9, 10, 11, 1941—Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents, Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

The Social Security Board is making it so easy for persons unemployed many will never seek work and some will refuse to go to work so long as they are permitted to exist on taxes paid by earnest workers.

Convicted of Arson

The Holland, Mills Division of The Glidden Company lost its feed mill at Piqua, Ohio, by fire on Dec. 18, 1939. A taxicab driver reported having seen William Dowty near the mill shortly before the fire. Dowty was an employee of the mill and his presence in that vicinity at that early hour of the morning aroused suspicions. He was questioned and confessed the crime, implicating a former manager of the mill, Gustav Holland. Dowty was indicted by the Grand Jury and pleaded guilty when brought to trial. He was given an indeterminate sentence at the Ohio State Reformatory.

Mr. Holland was also indicted by the Grand Jury and stood trial. He was acquitted.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

Developing White Corn Hybrids in Ohio

Grain & Feed Journals: The work in developing white hybrids in Ohio has been confined to long season hybrids suitable for the rich creek and river bottom lands in the southern part of the state. For the past four years, small quantities of six and more recently of three white hybrids have been produced for these sections. While these hybrids have been slightly better than the open-pollinated corns in yield and considerably better in stiffness of stalk, the differences have not been sufficiently great to justify our encouraging large scale seed production. This past season the seed of U. S. 359, 360, and 361 was produced by George C. Foster, Route 2, Chillicothe.

On the Scioto river bottoms at Chillicothe, we have been conducting yield trials with white hybrids for the past eight years. As a result of these trials we expect to have a small production this season of several more promising hybrids. Trials, however, are being continued and expanded in co-operation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture and a number of other state experiment stations.

For shorter season white hybrids suitable for production of corn on the uplands of the southern, central and northern part of our state, we have done no breeding work. It is definitely my feeling that the swing to white corn will certainly be overdone so that present premiums will disappear.—R. D. Lewis, Professor of Agronomy, Ohio State University, Columbus, O.

Western Kansas Drouths Overcome by Good Farming

Grain & Feed Journals: The average annual rainfall in this county, Cheyenne, for the 32 years since 1908, has been 15.70 ins.; for same period (1908-1939) average annual rainfall Apr. 1 to Oct. 1, 12.50 ins. Average rainfall past ten years was 13.94 ins. Rainfall at Bird City, Kans., for 1939 was 10.42 inches.

Cheyenne County yields 1938 on 130,000 acres harvested were 17 bus. per acre, 2,210,000 bus.; 1939—120,000 acres harvested ($\frac{1}{3}$ acreage continued cropping, 4 bus. per acre; $\frac{2}{3}$ acreage summer fallowed, 10 bus. per acre) 8 bus. per acre county average—960,000 bus.;

Butler for Senator

It is of nationwide gratification to members of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n that their one-time president, Hugh A. Butler, has won the nomination by a leading political party for the office of senator from Nebraska.

By rallying to his support grain men of all political faiths can be sure to have at Washington one man at least who thoroly understands efficient marketing of farm products.

His father was associated with a milling company at Cambridge, Neb., for 35 years, and Hugh left the employ of the Burlington Railroad in 1908 to purchase the Curtis Mills, Curtis, Neb., which he operated successfully for five years until he became manager of the Crete Mills at Crete, Neb. For many years he has headed the Butler-Welsh Grain Co. in the commission business on the Omaha Grain Exchange.

Mr. Butler, having come in close contact with farmers' marketing problems all his life, will take office with a clear understanding of what is of real benefit to the grain producer.

1940—120,000 acres seeded to wheat, condition Jan. 1—50%.

The writer and son harvested wheat on summer fallow: 1938—4,659 acres, 24 bu. per acre average yield, 110,773 bus.; 1939—5,710 acres, 17 bu. per acre average yield, 98,282 bus.; 1940—4,000 acres seeded to wheat all on summer fallow.

For 29 years we have grown many thousand bushels of wheat, and for 27 years much kafir, seed and forage, without a single year of failure. For 19 years (1920 to 1939 inclusive) with the help of his son, the writer grew 1,345,682 bus. of wheat on a total acreage of 66,996 harvested, an average yield of 20.08 bu. per acre and an average yearly production of 70,825 bus.

This was accomplished mainly by properly conditioning the soil to depth of 8 inches to deepen the root bed and to provide a soil reservoir to store the rainfall.—Albert Weaver, Bird City, Kan.

Claims Filed on Leaking Cars

Grain & Feed Journals: In my report of the claims filed during the year, as published on page 243 of Mar. 27 number of the Journal I am stating only the number of actual grain claims that have passed thru this office.

There are thousands of claims filed for cars unloaded here upon which we are not required to issue any information and upon which we have no record. Claim reports are also filed in many cases by requesting duplicate certificates or asking for reports of seal records and car conditions, none of which, of course, would appear in our record of actual claims filed.

In your published report the opinion has been formed by certain railroad companies that the

public might be led to believe that a claim for shortage is made on only one car in thirty-nine as shown in our report, while in reality they say that they receive claims on approximately one car in every five.

In regard to the shippers weight card, our report of course is made up from the shippers weight cards that I receive on cars arriving from country houses, while your article uses this as a basis of determining what percentage of the cars are actually weighed at shipping points. In reality it is our belief that a large percentage of the cars moving in from the country are actually weighed but that in very few cases do the shippers attach weight cards showing this to the cars, regardless of the fact that in some states this may be a requirement.—J. A. Juneau, state weighmaster, Wisconsin Grain and Warehouse Commission, Superior, Wis.

National Association Activities

St. Louis, Mo.—Outlines of the new uniform storage contract, proposed to the warehouse trade by three government agencies, have been sent to all direct members of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n. A special country elevator committee, headed by S. W. Wilder of Cedar Rapids, Ia., is making a study of the proposed contract, their first reaction unofficially reported as being disappointed with rates offered.

H. M. Stratton of Milwaukee conferred with the government agencies on the contract last week, with him being an official of the National Ass'n to discuss country elevator problems in the contract. It is reported that both terminal and country groups are asking further changes in the contract.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n is working this month with officials of the Wages-Hours division in Washington upon proposed changes in the definition of "area of production," and upon the possibility of permitting some "seasonal" exemptions in the grain trade.

Louisville, Ky.—Plans for the annual meeting of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n here on Oct. 14-15 are progressing rapidly under the direction of Rees Dickson, chairman of the local host committee and director in the National Ass'n. Nine committees have been appointed and more than a score of men are busy on convention arrangements.

One committee has reported. The transportation committee, headed by Milton Grabfelder of the Bernheim Distilling Co., has prepared a complete schedule of train and air service routes in and out of Louisville for the convention. G. T. Priestly of the Frankfort Distilleries is helping Mr. Grabfelder.

One of the entertainment highlights at the convention will be the typical "Kentucky Horse Show." A special committee for this feature includes H. Fruechtenicht, C. June Cronin, Ben Collings and E. J. O'Brien, Jr. Mr. Cronin is secretary of the American Saddle Horse Breeders Ass'n.

President E. H. Sexauer of the National Ass'n announces that one of the outstanding features of the annual meeting this year will be a gathering of officials of affiliated associations. At a similar meeting in Minneapolis last year, more than 5,000 country elevators and feed dealers were represented in an off-the-record discussion of trade problems, with government men and prominent national authorities. Mr. Sexauer has received reports indicating a greatly increased attendance this year. Another important session at the 1940 meeting is being arranged for feed dealers, who are taking an increasingly important part in National Ass'n affairs.

"Trade in Cotton Futures" was inaugurated as a monthly report Apr. 15 by the C. F. A., which has had cotton trading under its supervision since June 15, 1936.



Hugh A. Butler, Omaha, Neb.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Canton, Kan.—Prospects for wheat are good here.—M. D. Fisher, mgr., Farmers Co-op. Grain & Supply Co.

Childress, Tex., Apr. 18.—We have around 20,000 acres of wheat in Childress County that looks good; about 2,000 acres more than last year. None has been plowed up yet; very little remains in farmers' hands now. Not much of other grains have been planted yet.—Jno. R. Scott Mill, by A. B. White.

Decatur, Ill., Apr. 13.—Seeding of oats has been completed in this section and the ground was in fine condition. With the moisture received the past few days they will come up quickly when we get growing temperatures. Spring plowing is well along and the soil is working up nice.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Blue Rapids, Kan., Apr. 19.—Winter wheat, 95 per cent of last year—85 per cent of normal; oats, 105 per cent of last year, 80 per cent of normal. No abandonment of wheat acreage, surface moisture fair, subsoil good. Twenty per cent of last year's wheat is still back in the country.—Blue Rapids Milling & Elevator Co.

Benedict, Kan.—Wheat, 50 per cent to other crops; corn, oats and atlas. Oats 25 per cent more than normal, condition 80 per cent. Wheat, what is left, is about 65 per cent normal; rye, very little sown; condition 65 per cent normal. Wheat in farmers' hands about 5 per cent; corn, none; oats, 25 per cent; rye, none.—William Payne.

Arcadia, Nebr., Apr. 18.—Some think hard freeze last week may have hurt oats. Practically no small grain plowed up, as too dry last fall for sowing of much wheat. Heavy acreage of barley, good acreage of oats, small acreage of wheat. No surplus or subsoil moisture only on bottom where we have irrigation.—R. R. Clark.

Canadian, Tex., Apr. 18.—Wheat conditions very poor; very little wheat came up last fall; that which came up since the snow in February has not done very much; about 20 per cent has been plowed up and some talking of plowing up soon. Not any way of guessing at this time what it will do; just have a little top moisture.—Balderston Grain Co.

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—A check of the growing wheat crop in Posey County made by C. E. Skiver, Purdue wheat specialist, showed a deficit of phosphate and a lack of nitrates in most cases. The check was made by testing the young plants to find which elements were present in the growing tissues. There was an abundant supply of potash found in the plants.—W. B. C.

Winchester, Ind., Apr. 13.—We have had one rain and snow storm after another most of the week and it has been wonderfully gracious to the farmers. They are pretty well up with their work and these rains are doing wonders with the new wheat. It is coming right along so they say. The clovers that were sown this spring on the wheat haven't been hurt by cold or dry weather either.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, Pres.

Beloit, Kan., Apr. 19.—Wheat condition on remaining acres 70 per cent. Barley, oats, and corn condition, 70 per cent. Corn, oats, and sorghums will be planted on most of the abandoned acreage. Abandoned acres will be planted about as follows: 5 per cent summer fallow, 15 per cent corn, 30 per cent oats, 50 per cent barley. Very little grain remains on the farms, possibly 5 per cent of the oats, barley and wheat grown last year.—Beloit Milling Co.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Apr. 1.—On the basis of condition and abandonment reports about Apr. 1, the Oklahoma wheat crop is estimated at 25,470,000 bus. from 5,094,000 planted acres. No estimate of abandonment will be published until May 10. The estimated production is 25,470,000 bus., compared with the 1939 production of 60,438,000 bus., and the 10-year (1929-1938) average production of 46,763,000 bus.—K. D. Blood, J. W. Whittier, Statisticians, U. S. Dept. of Agri.

Wichita, Kan., Apr. 20.—From Kansas City thru Herington and Newton to Wichita, wheat is now making good progress. Fields showing little promise last month have made surprising improvement since, largely due to good root structure and moisture. Many fields are muddy and all moisture tests failed to reach dry dirt at 30 to 40 inches.—Mrs. E. H. Miller, statistician.

Springfield, Ill., Apr. 1.—Oats seeding was about 25 to 30 per cent completed by April 1 compared with over 50 per cent completed a year ago. Rye condition is reported 82 per cent, which is 10 points below a year ago, and 4 points below the 1929-38 average. Pasture condition is 76 compared with 86 a year ago and the ten-year average of 78.—J. H. Jacobson, Acting Agri. Statistician.

Columbus, O., Apr. 1.—The report issued today by the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service states that wheat in Ohio came thru the winter in fair shape and the indicated production on Apr. 1 was 34,510,000 bus. Winter wheat production in 1939 was 37,070,000 bus., while the ten-year, 1929-38, average is 40,042,000 bus.—Glenn S. Ray, Sr., Agri. Statistician, U. S. Dept. of Agri.

Bird City, Kan., Apr. 22.—Seeded acreage of winter wheat for 1940 compared to 1939, 100%; 50% plowed up. Condition of the growing wheat 60% of normal. Sown in its place—barley, spring wheat, milo and kafir. Apr. 15, 150,000 bus. of wheat in hands of farmers. I am reporting for Cheyenne County, Kan., only. I think there will be some corn planted in addition to the above spring crops.—Albert Weaver.

Belton, Mo., Apr. 17.—Wheat acreage in this part of the state is 15 or 20 per cent short of last year. Condition is fair or about the same as last year. Oats crop will be about as much larger as wheat is short. Most all oats are sown and some coming up. Condition of corn ground is excellent, some being planted. Subsoil is a little dry, but good rains are coming at this writing.—J. W. Robie, Robie Bros., Box 153.

Bigelow, Kan., Apr. 17.—Wheat acreage a little less than last year, about 10 or 15 per cent. Condition of wheat on planted acreage some better than last year and very little will be plowed up. Oats acreage about 20 per cent more than last year. Conditions of new crop fair. Corn average will be reduced about 15 per cent. Most of old corn under seal. Not much wheat left in farmers' hands.—Farmers Co-op. Grain Co., N. Everson, mgr.

Decatur, Ill., Apr. 20.—We had more welcome April showers this week, bringing the total rainfall so far this month to 2.12 inches, which is more than has fallen in any month since last October. The normal rainfall for April is 3.76 inches. Continued low temperatures is not what we need now but rather warm growing weather to overcome the slow, backward start of winter wheat and rye. While progress has been mostly fair to good, growth has been slow due to cold weather. Oats are coming up but also need warm weather to develop growth.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Topeka, Kan., Apr. 10.—Kansas 1940 winter wheat production is indicated at 59,400,000 bus., which would be the smallest production since 1917, when the crop totaled 42,665,000 bus., according to the April crop report issued co-operatively today by the U.S.D.A. and the State Board of Agriculture. The Apr. 1 forecast is based on 12,913,000 acres sown last fall and an estimated yield per seeded acre of 4.6 bus. The 1939 yield per acre seeded was 8.0 bus. and the 10-year (1929-38) average was 9.6 bus. Condition of rye at 45% of normal compares with 71% a year ago and 83% two years ago.—Samuel J. Gilbert, Agr. Statistician, U. S. Dept. of Agri.

Winnipeg, Man., Apr. 13.—The elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur are filled to capacity with one or two exceptions, and have been for some weeks. In addition to this, there are sixteen boats ready and loaded for shipment when navigation opens. A busy season is anticipated on the Lakes, but there are several factors influencing shipments that are important. While large shipments out of the Lakehead would relieve congestion there, it will be realized that most of the eastern movement will be to the St. Lawrence River and lower lake ports. This was the case last year and it was not until the fall months that congested conditions were encountered. However, this season, shippers will face the problem immediately.—McCabe Bros. Grain Co., Ltd.

Cheyenne Wells, Colo., Apr. 18.—The acreage, this year, on wheat is about 50 per cent of 5,000 acres; barley, 60 per cent of 6,000 acres; milo, 80 per cent of 8,000 acres; corn, 50 per cent of 6,000 acres; no grain remaining on farms.—Summit Grain Co.

Cisco, Tex., Apr. 20.—We raise oats, wheat, barley and all small grain such as milo, sudan, and hegaria and cane. Wheat and oats are fine and will make a wonderful crop if nothing happens. Most all small grains have been planted, have a good season. There are no grains left in farmers hands. Our farmers do not go in for the loan.—Thornton Feed Mill.

Chicago, Ill., Apr. 15.—On a ten-day trip thru the important wheat sections of Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas, I found no improvement in the Winter Wheat crop over what was estimated last December. Vast stretches where the plants are barely over ground, the cool temperatures retarded growth still further, with the results that the plants are not only sickly, thin and spindly, but also what is worse, stunted in their infancy with the harvest season only two months away. All of it, both good and bad, is in need of warm, growth-forcing weather and rains enough to remedy subsoil dryness which is bad in places.—H. C. Donovan, statistician. Thomson & McKinnon.

Minneapolis, Minn., Apr. 20.—The California flax crop continues to make excellent and uniform growth, with mild weather and an abundance of moisture favoring development of the crop. Flax seeding operations in Kansas have all been completed, and the bulk of the flax in Iowa has been seeded. In eastern South Dakota and the southern half of Minnesota, planting operations are progressing satisfactorily but, of course, there has been very little flax planted in the northern half of Minnesota or in North Dakota and Montana but this will be in full swing shortly. Precipitation in the four northwestern states during the first half of April was heavier in each case than a year ago. Generally speaking, the time of planting averages from normal to a little late; last year flax planting was unusually early.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Springfield, Ill., Apr. 17.—The week was characterized by unfavorable and unseasonably cold weather. There was some damage to oats, clover and alfalfa, although it is still too early to ascertain the extent of the damage. State-wide precipitation occurred about the 11th, largely provided adequate surface moisture; subsoil moisture is still badly depleted in many areas, particularly in the north. Winter wheat progress was mostly fair to good, although growth was slowed by the cold, and there was some localized loss of color. Condition is generally fair to good although some stands are poor or thin. Winter wheat is beginning to stool and is largely three to five inches high in the south while in some counties further north the crop stands only about an inch high. Oats are now about 80% sown in the north and about 90% in the south. While more than a third of the crop is up in the south, only a small amount has come through the ground in the north. As a result of the late season and recent cold, pastures, alfalfa and clover are backward. Unfavorable weather conditions during the week retarded field work.—E. W. Holcomb, Statistician, U. S. Dept. of Agri.

Winchester, Ind., Apr. 20.—Today we had snow up to the middle of the forenoon, last night we had snow and back to a week ago last Sunday we have only had one clear day and it has rained nearly every day. Rivers and creeks are out of their banks. Soil has received no such a wetting for several years, this late in the spring. Ponds are full and we can expect a continuation of plenty of sub-soil moisture until after corn planting. Breaking for corn is pretty well along and there is not much yet to do, if a few days of good weather could be had. Wheat has improved right along regardless of little or no sunshine and cold weather. We haven't seen any ground where oats was up. They are 90 per cent sown and it is debatable what has happened to the oats and clover seed that has been sown. It is generally believed that the clover seed sown on wheat and oats has not yet sprouted, if it has not, it is probably all right, but if it has sprouted it may be affected by the freezes we have had in the last couple of weeks. There will be quite a few oats sown yet, but there will be no trouble to finish all the oats sowing next week if we have dry weather.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, pres.

Evansville, Ind.—Growing wheat in south-western Indiana is coming out fine. Recent rains have greatly benefited the growing crop. Farmers are plowing for corn planting.—W.B.C.

Government Crop Report

Washington, D. C.—The prospective 1940 winter wheat crop is placed at 426,215,000 bushels, on the basis of April 1 reports from crop correspondents and analysis of weather records. This production is lower by nearly a fourth than the 1939 crop of 563,431,000 bushels, and the ten-year (1929-38) average production of 571,067,000 bushels. The prospect is for the smallest winter wheat production since 1933.

The condition of rye on April 1 was 69 per cent of normal compared with 79 per cent a year ago, the 10-year (1929-38) average of 77 per cent. Improved surface moisture this spring accounts for some improvement in condition over the December 1 condition of 64 per cent. Soil moisture was very deficient last fall and a shortage still exists which accounts for the below-average condition.

Grain Stocks on Farms on April 1

Crop	Average		1939		—1940—	
	1929-38	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	Per cent ¹	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.
Corn	783,487	1,220,603	54.5	1,285,505		
Wheat	124,866	188,408	20.9	157,484		
Oats	376,357	414,866	36.9	346,160		

¹Per cent of previous year's crop.

Planting Recommendations for Soybean Seed

The Ohio and Indiana experiment stations, taking note of the low germination demonstrated by tested lots of soybeans held for seed purposes, are recommending sowing of additional amounts to make up for the lower germination.

Suggested broadcast planting rates for soybeans are:

Germination	Use Per Acre
90% or over.....	7 to 8 pks. seed
80% or over.....	9 pks. seed
70% or over.....	10 to 11 pks. seed
When soybeans are sown in rows, use about half as much seed as indicated.	
60% or over.....	12 pks. seed

The F.C.I.C. has circularized country elevators operators asking a description of their warehouse and its equipment, and rate of insurance on stored grain, with a view to placing therein some of the insurance corporation's grain.

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and soybeans for May delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows:

	Option		Apr. 16		Apr. 17		Apr. 18		Apr. 19		Apr. 20		Apr. 21		Apr. 22		Apr. 23	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
Wheat																		
Chicago	113	63½	106¾	107¼	107¼	107¾	108½	110¼	109¾	111½	110½	111¼	111½	111	111	111	111	111
Winnipeg*	92½	54½	89½	89½	90	90¼	90	90¾	91¼	91	91¼	91	91	91	91	91	91	91
Kansas City	107½	58½	101¾	102¼	102	102½	103	104½	106½	105¾	106½	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾
Minneapolis	107	67	101¾	102¾	102½	102¾	103¾	104½	106½	105	104¾	105	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾
Duluth, durum	99½	61½	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90	91¼	90¾	92¾	90¾	91¼	92	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Milwaukee	113	64¼	106¾	107¾	107½	107¾	108¾	110¼	109¾	112	110¾	111¼	111½	111	111	111	111	111
Corn																		
Chicago	65¾	42	58¾	59½	59½	59¾	60¼	62¼	62½	64¼	64¾	64½	65	64½	65	64½	65	64½
Kansas City	66¾	42¾	58¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	61¼	62¾	62¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾
Milwaukee	65¾	44½	58¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	60¾	62¾	62¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	65	65	65	65	65	65
Oats																		
Chicago	43¾	27½	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	42¾	42¾	43¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
Winnipeg*	45¾	27½	39¾	39¾	39	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	40¾	40	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
Minneapolis	39	27	38¼	38¼	38¼	38	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
Milwaukee	43¾	28½	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	42	42¾	42¾	43¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
Rye																		
Chicago	77¾	43¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	68	69½	69	71¾	70¾	71¾	72¼	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
Minneapolis	71¾	41¾	64	64¾	64¾	64¾	65½	66½	65¾	68¾	67¾	68	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾
Winnipeg*	82	40	71¾	70¾	70¾	71	70¾	70¾	70¾	71¾	71¾	70¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
Duluth	74¾	62¾	65¼	65¾	65¾	65¾	66	67¾	67¾	70	68¾	69¼	70¼	70	70	70	70	70
Barley																		
Minneapolis	48	37¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	44	44¼	43¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
Winnipeg*	55¾	33¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	54¾	53¾	53¾	54¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾
Soybeans																		
Chicago	131½	67	109¾	109	107½	107¼	108¼	109¾	108	109¾	108¾	108¾	110¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
*Canada Exchange			838	845	860	857	860	862	858	845	843	850	847	847	847	847	847	847

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Duluth, Minn.—Grain stocks at the close of business April 19, totaled 37,000,000 bus., of which 26,000,000 was wheat. Same time last year holdings were 27,318,000 and wheat 12,587,000 bus.—F. G. C.

Winchester, Ind., Apr. 20.—Advance in price of corn has brought no deliveries from the country to speak of, there is still plenty of corn in the country and hogs everywhere. Advance in the price of hogs in the past ten to fifteen days has stimulated feeding again and farmers are buying a few shoats.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, pres.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Receipts and shipments of grain during March, 1940, compared with those of the like month in 1939, expressed in bushels with 1939 shown in parentheses, were as follows: Receipts, wheat, 2,836,514 (59,468); corn, 53,741 (185,762); oats, 83,563 (12,985); barley, 6,058 (1,248); shipments, wheat, 3,181,715 (208,789); corn, 271,460 (469,618); oats, 107,507 (18,194); barley, 2,701 (2,977).—John W. Frazier, managing director, Commercial Exchange.

Duluth, Minn.—Heavy redemption of government loans on wheat has featured April. The lead line for releasing loans is April 30. The past week the daily volume turned over has run from 100,000 to as high as 200,000 bus. General opinion prevails that little or no part of the upturn in market prices can be traced to any increase in European demand. On the contrary the war so far has restricted rather than expanded the sale of grain to Europe.—F. G. C.

New York, N. Y.—Receipts and shipments of grain in March, 1940, as compared with those of the like month in 1939 (shown in parentheses), expressed in bushels, were as follows: Receipts, wheat, 982,050 (604,946); corn, 15,000 (52,500); oats, 39,600 (80,800); rye, 144,800 (3,400); barley, 3,400 (5,100); flaxseed, — (275,000); mill feed, — (25); hay, tons, 16. Shipments were wheat, 2,815,000 (914,000); corn, — (78,000); oats, 16,000; rye, 298,000; barley, 171,000; clover seed, 666 (24,000); millfeed, — (62).—Dept. of Information & Statistics, New York Produce Exchange.

Ottawa, Ont., Apr. 18.—Canadian wheat in store Apr. 12 was reported as 309,534,631 bus., compared with 310,995,452 bus. for the preceding week and 135,893,749 bus. for the week of April 14, 1939. Wheat receipts in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending April 12, 1940, amounted to 1,346,436 bus., a decrease of 518,503 bus. over the previous week when 1,864,939 bus. were marketed. During the corresponding week a year ago the receipts were 1,442,613 bus. Mar-

ketings in the three Prairie Provinces for the 37 weeks from Aug. 1, 1939, to April 12, compared with the like period in 1939, were as follows, figures within brackets being those for 1939; Manitoba 51,035,725 (41,735,490); Saskatchewan 213,470,498 (107,528,192); Alberta 119,249,242 (120,465,124) bus. For the 37 weeks ending April 12, 1940, and the like period in 1939, 383,755,465 and 269,728,806 bus. were received from the farms.—R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician.

Decatur, Ill., Apr. 20.—The sharp advance in the corn market has not helped to increase country offerings. The upturn was too fast and there is too much war news to encourage selling. Now that growers have sealed so much of their corn it will probably stay in this position until the loan price, plus expenses and a little profit besides, is reached. Soybeans on farms in Illinois Apr. 1 are estimated by the Illinois Department of Agriculture at 11,810,000 bus. or 26 per cent of the 1939 crop; April 1, 1939, was 6,824,000 bus. or 20 per cent of the 1938 crop; 1937-38 average was 7,951,000 bus. or 26 per cent of the crop.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

1940 Weather Over the Grain Belt

By DR. IRVING P. KRICK, Meteorologist, California Institute of Technology, before Chicago Grain Market Analysts Club.

The boundary between the cold air currents and the warm air currents has shifted five or six hundred miles east and south. This accounts for the cold weather in Florida.

In California we have had an abnormally warm winter because we have come in on the warm air currents. Because of the shift in the boundary rain, which would normally have fallen off the coast of California into the Pacific has fallen in California.

Because of this shift in the main atmospheric stream, beware of the months of May and June in the southwestern wheat belt. When you might normally expect warm, moist weather, because of this shift you are likely to get hot, dry weather in the early spring thruout southwestern Kansas, the Oklahoma Panhandle and the Texas Panhandle, so you will have to watch that situation.

On the other hand, the corn areas up thru Iowa and peas in Wisconsin are likely to benefit from this shift. Thru the eastern Dakotas precipitation should be very good because of the relatively low temperature that will prevail.

Our summer is going to be retarded. We may have some late spring frosts in May. This year we have had abnormal weather. April should be fairly mild but May may become abnormally cool, so in some regions we may get frosts in late May. As you probably know, winds that come up from the southwest are hot and dry, while winds from the southeast have cooling effects.

Open Interest in Future Deliveries

As reported by the C.E.A. for wheat, corn, oats and rye, and by the Board of Trade Clearing House for soybeans the open interest in all futures on the Chicago Board of Trade recently has been as follows, in 1,000 bus.:

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Soybeans
Dec. 16	79,553	45,691	16,065	8,565	6,941
Dec. 23	83,538	48,280	15,628	9,534	6,957
Dec. 30	84,062	48,243	15,507	10,625	6,948
Jan. 6	86,017	49,517	15,329	11,532	7,011
Jan. 13	84,355	47,650	15,324	11,256	7,140
Jan. 20	84,136	46,876	15,096	11,842	7,230
Jan. 27	84,570	45,188	14,623	11,738	7,203
Feb. 3	79,457	43,857	14,161	12,475	6,746
Feb. 10	79,262	44,067	16,644	12,919	6,768
Feb. 17	81,351	44,400	14,427	13,021	6,701
Feb. 24	86,092	44,644	14,181	13,955	6,412
Mar. 2	90,782	44,234	13,888	13,847	6,397
Mar. 9	91,405	43,501	13,627	14,066	6,630
Mar. 16	91,195	42,464	13,561	14,224	6,497
Mar. 23	91,874	42,136	13,681	14,522	6,425
Mar. 30	95,090	41,538	15,560	14,861	6,326
Apr. 6	98,360	40,703	13,316	15,388	6,434
Apr. 13	103,489	39,872	12,989	15,911	6,377
Apr. 20	114,612	37,897	12,949	17,090	6,137

Rickel Enlarges Elevator Facilities at Detroit

"We built our new elevator principally for its head house, which is designed to handle efficiently barley and malt, a combination job that distinguishes the elevators of maltsters from the elevators of other grain dealers," said Armin Rickel, head of H. W. Rickel & Co., Detroit, Mich., maltsters. "Storage was a secondary consideration. But we did provide for additional storage tanks in the design of the new structure. The head house has been built big enough to service more storage."

THE NEW ELEVATOR is just across the street from the company's old plant. It is of reinforced concrete construction and consists of a head house with both carload and truckload receiving and shipping facilities, and a cluster of five concrete tanks, with four interstice bins.

The entrance for trucks is from busy Adelaide street, the street that separates the new elevator from the older grain and malt plant of the company. Service by rail is a switch track from the mainline of the Grand Trunk railroad, which passes the elevator on a lower level and is spanned by bridges in Adelaide and other streets.

THE HEAD HOUSE ground dimensions are 33x48 ft. It towers 214½ ft. above the street level to dwarf all surrounding buildings, and drops 22½ ft. below street level to place its carload receiving pit below the switch track, and has an additional 7½ ft. sub-basement for the leg boots. A sheet steel canopy on a structural steel frame extends out from the track side of the head house to cover a narrow loading dock and the switch track. Two steel chutes are pulled out from below the loading dock to lean against the sides of "spotted" cars to catch the barley swept out of cars and divert it into a 16 inch screw conveyor that parallels the track so as to serve both receiving pits.

The truck receiving shed at street level on the opposite side of the head house is also of structural steel construction, covered with corrugated sheet steel. This shed is 16 ft. wide and 33 ft. long, and its length is being almost doubled to permit installation of doors in its 14x14 ft. entrance and exit openings so driveway may be closed while long trucks are being loaded or unloaded, to cut off the cold drafts. In the driveway is the deck of a 15 ton Howe truck scale, and a receiving sink that diverts barley thru spouting to the same receiving leg that serves the car unloading sinks.

JUTTING OUT from the street end of the head house is a 7x13 ft. stairwell which houses a steel staircase, zigzagging back and forth almost to the top of the headhouse. At each floor in the head house is a fire door to this stair well which provides a safe fire escape.

Transportation normally used between floors in the head house is an automatic passenger elevator that moves up and down and stops automatically when the passengers press the proper buttons. The elevator car will carry several persons at a time. Doors to the elevator shaft are of fireproof steel construction.

IN OPERATION, the head house is divided into two sections. One side of the head house handles barley, cleans it and prepares it for the malting process. The other side handles bulk malt, stores it, weighs it, sacks it, and loads it into cars or trucks. Each side has its own conveying machinery, its own processing machinery, and its own storage bins.

ELEVATING MACHINERY in the head house consists of two stands of elevating legs encased in steel and concrete, with 12x6 inch Calumet cups on the leg belts to give the maximum in elevating capacity, and head and boot shafts turning on antifriction bearings to re-

duce the power requirements. Each leg is driven by a Westinghouse enclosed motor thru a speed reducer and roller chain, the main leg requiring 30 h.p., the house leg 20 h.p. The legs can be used to serve either the grain or the malt side of the house.

HORIZONTAL CONVEYORS are 16 inch Ehrsam screws, furnished by Weller Metal Products Co., and driven in most cases by Westinghouse enclosed motors thru Falk speed reducers. Two of these driven by 7½ h.p. and 5 h.p. motors, make a right angle in the basement to empty grain received from the car sinks into the large receiving leg. Two more, driven by 15 h.p. motors, pass thru a tunnel at the first floor level to convey grain and malt back and forth between the new elevator and the old elevator across the street. Two more, driven by 10 h.p. motors, bring grain and malt from the storage tanks adjoining the head house to the elevating legs. Two other conveyors, driven by 5 h.p. motors, carry grain and malt over these tanks to storage bins.

THE HEAD HOUSE has 50,000 bus. of working storage in square and rectangular bins of varying depths. This is divided into six bins 66½ ft. deep on the track side of the house that are used for cleaned barley and screenings, and five bins on the opposite side of the house that are 53½ ft. deep and are used for malt and malt sprouts. All of these bins have hoppers steel bottoms and rack and pinion gates.

For proper placement of spouting and machinery to utilize gravity so far as possible, the head house has 11 floors, including the basement. At the bottom is the sub-basement, or pit floor. Then comes the basement, where the receiving and the storage return screw conveyors are located, and a passageway opens between the head house and the basement under the storage tanks. Upward, in order, then come the first floor, the second floor, the aspirator floor, the grader floor, the cylinder separator floor, the distributing floor (over the head house working bins), the cleaner floor, the scale distributing floor, the scale floor, and the head floor.

The head floor simply houses the leg heads, from which steel spouting leads to the balcony that is the scale floor. Here is located a 28 bu. Richardson automatic scale for weighing barley being received or handled thru the house, and a 10 bu. Richardson automatic scale for weighing malt.

The 8th or distributor floor has the telescoping spouts that distribute barley and malt from the scales to the bins in the head house, or to machinery and conveyors on the floors below.

The 7th floor is the cleaner floor, where a new Eureka cleaner, fitted with Buhler Drive, performs the first cleaning operation on barley received, and an older Invincible cleaner cleans up the malt.

The 6th floor is the distributor floor for malt, which is passed into the head house bins or into the adjoining storage tanks. Barley moving into storage is caught here also by a 16 inch screw conveyor to be carried out over the storage unit and dropped into the storage bins. On this floor is the passageway between the head house and the conveyor gallery over the storage unit.

The 5th is a cleaner floor. Here a cylinder separator cleans barley at the rate of 400 to 500 bus. per hour, but even this does not finish the job. On the next floor below is a Rich ring grader, made by the S. Howes Co., which divides the cleaned barley into fancy, choice, and standard grades. Then on the 3rd floor is

an S. Howes aspirator, which takes all chaff out of the grain, leaves it ready for processing into malt.

The 2nd floor is another distributor floor, where barley is drawn from the hoppers bottoms of head house bins and passed into conveyors for delivery to the steep plant or for re-elevation bulk delivery thru loading spouts to cars or trucks. Here, too, is located a sacking spout from which malt may be sacked, the filled sacks sliding by gravity down a chute to the first floor for loading into cars. On the first floor also are the horizontal transfer conveyors that connect the new structure with old elevators and processing plants in the H. W. Rickel & Co. properties.

THE STORAGE UNIT for the new head house is a 48 ft. 2 in.x48 ft. 9 in. cluster of five reinforced concrete tanks, tied together with four interspace bins, all filled from two 16 inch screw conveyors in the 9 ft. conveyor gallery over them, and emptied by two like screw conveyors in the 12 ft. basement under them.

Each of the tanks and interspace bins is 110 ft. deep and has 7 inch walls, and hoppers steel bottom with steel spout and rack and pinion gate. The four outside tanks are 19 ft. in diameter, and each has capacity for 27,000 bus. The inside tank has capacity for 26,000 bus. Capacities of the four interspace bins bring the total capacity of this storage unit to 179,000 bus., a capacity which may be increased three or four times by erection of additional clusters of tanks on adjoining ground. Erection of the new house increases the storage capacity of the H. W. Rickel & Co. plant to 689,000 bus.

The new elevator, altho a completely separate unit, except for connecting conveyors, is simply an addition to the extensive properties of H. W. Rickel & Co., where Armin Rickel, son of the founder, who began the enterprise in 1878, and his nephew, John Rickel, preside over the manufacture and distribution of 1,250,000 bus. of malt annually. Only malting barley is bought; only malt and its by-products, screenings and sprouts, are sold.

The new elevator was built by Burrell Engineering & Construction Co., and is operated under the supervision of William Recker, plant superintendent of the H. W. Rickel & Co. properties.

A modern dust collecting system is being installed by A. F. Eiserer.

Views of opposite ends of the new fireproof elevator are shown on the outside front cover.

Apr. 29 is the time limit set by the F.C.I.C. to receive applications and payment of premiums on spring wheat crop insurance.

Charles Austin Passes On

Charles J. Austin, former traffic manager for the New York Produce Exchange, passed away suddenly April 4. He was 78 years old.

Mr. Austin left the staff of the Quaker Oats Co. in 1911 to join the staff of the New York Produce Exchange.

He was a former president of the National Hay Ass'n and a charter member of the Ass'n of Interstate Commerce Practitioners.



C. J. Austin, New York, N. Y.; Deceased.

Washington News

The bill for the certificate plan to tax consumers of wheat has been introduced by Rep. Pierce of Oregon. Its principal backer is Sec'y of Agriculture Wallace.

Washington, D. C.—A bill (HR 8889) by Rep. William H. Larabee, of Indiana, would amend the Federal Crop Insurance Act to provide for federal crop insurance on corn.

The bill extending crop insurance to cotton was passed by the House Apr. 19 and sent to the Senate. It increases the annual expense limit of the F.C.I.C. from \$5,000,000 to \$12,000,000.

The farm bill is deadlocked in the conference com'te of 7 senators and 3 representatives, the latter on Apr. 21 tenaciously protesting each of the 113 changes made by the Senate nearly all of them increases, adding \$300,000,000 to the House bill.

Sec'y of Agriculture Wallace says the fact that 25 per cent of the F.C.A. borrowers were delinquent proved the former policies were unsound. Since the credit administration was placed under his control he has been giving borrowers longer time to pay.

Sec'y Wallace urged Congress Apr. 15 to require persons entitled to benefit payments to apply personally therefor; clarify the definition of "market" to make the act applicable to the marketing by producers of cotton, wheat, rice or tobacco in processed form.

The Chain Store Bill of Rep. Wright Patman is unconstitutional, according to Weaver Myers, legal assistant to the joint com'te on internal revenue taxation, in a special report to the House ways and means com'te. As amended the bill would tax chains \$25 to \$500 per store.

The House rules com'te voted 9 to 1 Apr. 19 for action on all amendments to the wage and hour law. The Smith amendments would abolish the present board and provide for the creation of a new one, with three members. The board, however, could act only in a quasi-judicial capacity. An independent administrator would pass upon all complaints and conduct investigations and prosecutions.

Opposition to a bill introduced by Senator Sheridan Downey, of California, and known as Senate Bill 3627, is being pushed by millers and others in the central states. The bill proposes free passage thru the Panama Canal to some intercoastal trade vessels. Opponents contend this exemption would give west coast millers an added waterway advantage in moving flour to Gulf and Atlantic ports.

As redrafted by the House judiciary com'te the railroad reorganization bill will speed up bankruptcy proceedings by creating a 3-judge court to pass upon the approval of plans, appointment of trustees and their counsel, allowances of compensation and expense, confirmation of the plans where not accepted by the requisite number of creditors and stockholders, the "upset" price where there is a sale of the assets.

Geo. A. McNulty, general counsel of the Wage and Hour Administration, states that it will be the policy of the Wage and Hour Division to make regular reinspection of all establishments against which consent decrees have been issued, to insure that employers are complying with terms of the injunctions. Recently the Lazarra Baking Corporation, Paterson, N. J., which had signed a consent decree, resumed its failure to pay overtime and to keep records, and was fined \$1,000 for contempt. This is the first fine for violation of wage-hour injunctions.

Debating the Walter bill to make bureaucratic agencies subservient to the courts Representative Eugene Cox said: "It will decide whether there shall be in this land a supremacy of government by laws or government by men. It proposes the recapture by congress of the powers which it should never

have delegated to the bureaucrats. We have no quarrel with the old commissions. It is the new agencies which have usurped autocratic powers never intended to be held by them." The Walter bill passed the House Apr. 18 by 279 to 97.

Rep. Wm. Lemke of North Dakota has obtained 118 signatures of House members to a petition to bring up for consideration his bill, H.R. 2371, to fix prices of farm products, instead of making parity payments. He needs 100 more signatures. Lemke says: "The Senate has amended the agricultural appropriation bill by inserting \$212,000,000 for parity payments. Of course, this \$212,000,000 is an insult to our intelligence. To give the farmer parity payments on all of their products under our present agricultural program would require \$7,500,000,000. Of course, the Treasury could not stand that. The whole program is insane—it is a flop."

The Jones-Wheeler bill, which would have the effect of centralizing control of farm lending in the Washington bureaucracy was denounced by Donald Kirkpatrick, general counsel of the American Farm Bureau Federation in an address before the Agricultural Club at Chicago Apr. 19 as destructive to co-operative principles, socialistic in trend and contrary to the genius of American institutions. The bill is uncalled for, gives the farmers nothing that they can not have under existing agencies, he said. At the Club meeting R. W. Blackburn, sec'y of the Federation, exposed the specious arguments of Sec'y Wallace in favor of centralized control.

"When 50 per cent or more of the dollar value of total sales are retail sales," the Wage and Hour Administration will not apply the law to such establishment, the administration informed its field inspectors Apr. 18. "Retail sales" are "sales to individual consumers," the Administration said. This interpretation by the Administration is based on Sec. 13 (a) of the Act granting exemption from minimum wage and maximum hours "to any employee engaged in any retail or service the greater part of whose selling or servicing is in intrastate commerce." The law does not specify any percentage but the Administration interprets "greater part" to mean over 50 per cent in its Interpretative bulletin No. 6. Thus, if a grain elevator operator had separate rooms and separate employees for retailing side lines such employees would be exempt, as the Administration would not lump the wholesale business with the retail business in figuring the 50 per cent.

"The Withering Hand of Bureocrats"

[From the Address of E. S. Terry, Retiring President of Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange.]

The continued activity of the Department of Agriculture in further hampering the regular marketing machinery of our and other markets by forcing compulsory storing of corn in Mr. Wallace's "tin cans" adjacent to the production area instead of utilizing the available storage provided by country and terminal elevators, and the almost complete elimination of the commission merchant as a factor in the process of normal grain marketing has just about wrecked what was left of the general grain business.

In fact, had anyone set out to destroy the grain trade, which has been carrying on for over 80 years under the guidance and competent supervision of established trade rules and regulations of various grain exchanges, one would have difficulty in creating a process that could have brought about more havoc and so generally disrupted the modus operandi of one of the nation's first basic industries—the distribution and sale of the products of the American farm.

About the only branch of the business that

has escaped in some measure the withering hand of the bureaucrats is the malting industry, and it, doubtless, is watching with genuine concern the possible further encroachment of government in business and regulation that wrecks instead of builds.

Officers Elected by California Ass'n

The California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, holding its annual meeting Apr. 18, 19 and 20 at the Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles, elected the following officers and directors:

Pres., Walter K. Jansen, Lincoln; vice-pres., R. A. Mayer, Los Angeles; new directors, elected for two-year term: Irwin Farrar, Riverside; L. D. Hirschler, Paso Robles; Chas. K. Simpson, Garden Grove; Hugh Scrutton, Sacramento; J. B. Claypool, San Bernardino; carry-over directors, Ed H. Durr, Petaluma; C. B. Capps, Los Angeles; J. Russel Smith, Berkeley; H. C. Hazlett, Petaluma.

Excellent programs were presented each day and evening, combining business and pleasure. A golf tournament and bowling contest were features of the social part of the three day session, which was climaxed by the "Sweet Sixteen" informal banquet held in the famous Biltmore Bowl.

At the organization meeting of the Board following election, I. J. Strommes, Sacramento, was reappointed sec'y-treas. Norma Johnson was reappointed assistant sec'y.

The first scheduled meeting of the new Board of Directors to consider the work projects for the ensuing year was set for May 22, in the Hotel Fresno, Fresno, Cal.

This precedes by one day the pending two day Nutritional Conference and Feed Dealers' program to be arranged by the College of Agriculture, University of California, at Davis. These dates are May 23 and 24. In this program will be represented the Research, Educational and Field Service departments of the University, covering problems in the field of poultry and animal husbandry together with experiments and tests also under way in the Agronomy Division of the college.

FRANK VIAULT, JR., acting chairman of the grain division, reported: The entire seeded acreage appears to be about 5 to 7 per cent greater than last year. Official figures show about 10 per cent less barley acreage, 5 per cent more oat acreage, and 20 per cent more acreage in wheat.

Abandonment anticipated in the three grains as reported by individuals in the various sections of the state appears to be rather high. However, favorable weather since the time the information was offered has undoubtedly decreased this.

Condition figures of the crop as of April 1st indicate barley at 92 per cent, wheat 89 per cent, and oats 93 per cent.

RALPH BOONE, San Diego, for the hay division, reported: The first cutting of hay in Imperial Valley has shown very low yields per acre. Heavy damage occurred due to late rains in the San Joaquin Valley. However, the increase in green feed available amounting to several thousands of tons, and in connection with the low price of concentrates and competing feeds, has made a market for which it will be hard to predict a trend.

National Feed Week Poster Contest Open

As official sponsor for the 4th annual National Feed Week, from Oct. 14 to 19, this year, the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n has opened the annual contest for a suitable National Feed Week Poster.

Open to professional and amateur artists alike, the contest closes May 18. Entries will be displayed at the annual convention of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, at French Lick, Ind., May 23 and 24.

Analyze Your Handling Costs

How much does it cost northern Illinois and northern Indiana elevators to handle a bushel of corn? Of wheat? Of oats?

For what proportion of their income do these elevators depend upon sidelines, and what sidelines can be handled by country elevators profitably?

The answers to these questions reflect a representative cross section of the country grain elevator industry of the central or corn belt states. Northern Illinois and northern Indiana elevators depend upon grain for their livelihoods, yet, as is the case with elevators in areas other than the corn belt, grain alone seldom furnishes enough income to support them without the aid of sidelines.

Statistics compiled by William Olson & Co., Chicago, certified public accountants, from the audit reports of a large number of farmers' elevators in the northern halves of Illinois and Indiana give the answers to questions on cost. These statistics vary from most compilations of cost averages in that they show the high and the low costs as well as the average, thus indicating the range thru which these costs and incomes run. They further break down the records to show gross margins and gross incomes

on individual grains and sidelines. These details appear in tables herewith.

THESE STATISTICS show the tremendous difference in incomes that grow out of management practices. Commenting upon this factor, William Olson & Co. say:

There seems to be a tendency for certain elevators to operate successfully each year, whereas other elevators are usually each year breaking even, or losing money. The successful... managers are business-getters, good mixers, good salesmen, and they know their own business thru complete and accurate records.

With the present-day keen competition, it is necessary for the manager to be alert at all times and it is especially essential that he be well informed as to the actual results he is obtaining thru operating his business.

The figures also reflect tremendous differences in the volume of grain handled by different elevators, and indicate some of the influence of volume on margins and cost.

The statistics presented require careful study to arrive at dependable conclusions. Elevators handling the largest volume of corn, for example, did not get a gross margin between cost and selling price of 4.4c. Such a margin is hardly possible to elevators in high producing sections, where competition is keen. Such a margin would be taken only by elevators in low producing areas that depend upon sidelines for their livelihoods and will not fight among themselves for grain volume. To a large volume elevator such a gross margin is possible only thru improving the quality of the grain thru cleaning and blending operations, or thru speculation.

It appears obvious from the "high" gross margins that speculative profits and losses enter into the figures. It is unlikely that any elevator in the current decade ever made an actual margin between purchase price and sale price of soybeans of 23c per bu., nor on wheat of 26.4c per bu., except by holding the commodity on speculative anticipation of rising markets, or by a combination of such speculative anticipation and elevator work at improving the grade. Even with such speculative gain the high gross profit on soybeans dropped to only 6.6c per bu., and the high gross profit on wheat dropped to only 3.5c.

The statistics point out that the average gross profit on corn is only 1.5c per bu., on oats 1.4c, and on beans 3.8c, while wheat showed an average loss of .7c per bu.

The figures assume a new importance when compared with the figures on the cost of selling a bushel of grain. The "high" selling costs for all grain handled was 6c per bu. The "low" was 1.24c per bu. The average was 1.99c, or only a shade below 2c per bu.

From this it is deduced that the average cost of handling a bushel of grain exceeded the average gross profit from a bushel of all grains, except soybeans.

An observer unfamiliar with the grain business might conclude from these statistics that the elevators would be far better off to work for the Commodity Credit Corp. handling charge, but such a conclusion is deceiving. So long as buying and selling of grain is done by an elevator for its own account there is opportunity to make a profit on grain purchased at a gross margin that is no higher than cost. The profit is made by improving the quality of the grain thru cleaning, blending, or other operations. Well managed elevators that take advantage of their opportunities to improve the quality of the grain are denied such opportunity when they are forced simply to hire out to the Commodity Credit Corp. Poorly managed elevators lose their opportunity for speculative profits under the same circumstances. Both types of elevators find their costs increased on Commodity Credit Corp. grain because more bookkeeping is required to handle it, and the volume of such grain available is not sufficient

to bring the costs below what the C. C. C. is willing to pay.

OPERATING AN ELEVATOR costs real money. A large part of the expense is of fixed character, accumulating day by day whether the elevator has a volume of business over which it may be spread, or no business at all. Average operating expense totals \$9,298.01 per annum. At 2c per bu. it takes 464,900 bus. per year to cover this expense. Such volume is far above the average. Only 25% of the elevators handle so much grain. This is the major reason causing elevator managers to give a large part of their attention to sidelines, and worry unhappily over the extension of credit and the collection of book accounts. If an elevator can do no more than break even on grain, it is up to the sidelines to produce a gain and justify its existence.

Careful analysis of costs in a detailed manner will help elevator managers to devote their at-

Average Handling Costs

	CORN		
	High	Low	Average
Bushels sold ...	491,601	85,369	205,955
Amounts received	\$251,692.74	\$32,548.11	\$103,595.19
Avg. sales price per bu.	55.0c	47.2c	50.3c
Avg. buying price per bu.	53.5c	45.5c	48.6c
Margin per bu. on buying & selling	4.4c	3.5cL.	1.7c
Gross profit (Considering inventories) ..	\$7,649.88	\$946.77	\$3,097.13
Percentage...	8.0%	.9%	3.0%
Gross profit per bushel (Considering inventories) ..	2.7c	.5c	1.5c
OATS			
Bushels sold ..	206,484	6,554	69,153
Amounts received	\$53,445.65	\$1,466.62	\$18,261.33
Avg. sales price per bu.	34.2c	22.4c	26.4c
Avg. buying price per bu.	29.8c	19.0c	23.7c
Margin per bu. on buying & selling	4.4c	1.2c	2.7c
Gross profit (Considering inventories) ..	\$4,093.28	\$205.41L.	\$942.56
Percentage...	14.2%	1.1%L.	5.2%
Gross profit per bushel (Considering inventories)...	3.1c	.3cL.	1.4c
SOY BEANS			
Bushels sold ..	100,344	2,040	25,217
Amounts received	\$75,339.58	\$2,326.80	\$19,668.01
Avg. sales price per bu.	\$1.23	68.3c	78.0c
Avg. buying price per bu.	\$1.04	64.2c	73.9c
Margin per bu. on buying & selling	23.0c	1.1cL.	4.1c
Gross profit (Considering inventories)...	\$5,243.38	\$34.66L.	\$959.67
Percentage...	10.9%	1.0%L.	4.9%
Gross profit per bushel (Considering inventories) ..	6.6c	.8cL.	3.8c
WHEAT			
Bushels sold ..	65,145	372	9,623
Amounts received	\$46,518.29	\$253.29	\$6,203.01
Avg. sales price per bu.	\$1.162	57.4c	64.5c
Avg. buying price per bu.	\$1.077	56.0c	62.6c
Margin per bu. on buying & selling	26.4c	7.6cL.	1.9c
Gross profit (considering inventories)...	\$417.02	\$1,266.40L.	\$72.10L.
Percentage...	16.7%	69.3%L.	1.2%L.
Gross profit per bushel (Considering inventories)...	3.5c	46.6cL.	.7cL.
OTHER GRAIN			
Sales	\$7,779.14	\$51.35	\$2,669.66
Gross profit ...	\$410.48	\$142.55L.	\$27.70
Per cent gross profit	7.9%	5.5%L.	1.0%

L-Loss.

Ron Kennedy Resigns

Ron Kennedy, Des Moines, Ia., enterprising sec'y of the Western Grain & Feed Ass'n, consolidation of the Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, and the Independent Feed Merchants of Iowa, and assistant sec'y of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, has resigned both these positions to become director of community relations for the newly formed Iowa Chain Store Council, Inc., which is headed by B. D. Silliman, and has its headquarters in Cedar Rapids.

Mr. Kennedy was formerly sec'y of the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n, and has had wide experience in ass'n work and in public relations. He will move to Cedar Rapids about May 1 to assume his new duties.



Ron Kennedy, Des Moines, Ia., Resigned.

tention to the factors and the merchandise which brings in returns sufficient to justify attention.

PER CENT OF TOTAL GROSS PROFIT			
Derived from—	High	Low	Average
Corn	89.9	7.0	34.0
Oats	38.8	6.0L.	9.9
Beans	66.9	.4L.	8.9
Wheat	9.0	38.0L.	.8L.
All other grain	4.4	2.2L.	.1
Feed	43.0	.7	9.3
Seed	17.8	.2L.	3.0
Coal & coke	25.6	1.8	13.1
Lumber & bldg. materials	59.7	19.9	11.2
Fertilizer	16.5	2.1	1.6
Twine & rope	3.8	.7L.	.4
Salt .....	.8	.3L.	.1
Machinery & repair parts	18.9	.2	2.6
Hardware & fencing ..	2.4	.1L.	.3
All other merchandise ..	66.8	...	6.3

L-Loss.

The following analysis shows the percentage of companies following into classifications determined by volume of grain handled:

Bus. of Grain Sold	% Total
100,000-200,000	37.5%
200,000-300,000	31.2%
300,000-400,000	6.3%
400,000-500,000 .....	...
Over 500,000	25.0%

OPERATING EXPENSES

	* \$	\$	\$
Advertising	364.34	5.00	142.28
Audit, legal and collection	176.69	60.00	96.00
Directors' fees ..	314.00	65.00	198.39
Dues & subscriptions	48.95	6.00	24.40
General expenses ..	807.09	17.00	183.15
Insurance	637.22	153.09	373.74
Power & light	2,143.55	40.96	662.63
Rent	115.00	10.00	47.67
Repairs	797.94	24.98	298.43
Supplies	406.50	33.80	173.07
Salaries	8,239.03	1,215.50	3,785.54
Taxes	2,914.99	145.32	871.87
Telephone & telegraph	273.88	33.10	107.34
Truck expenses ..	977.77	143.53	470.88
Other deductions:			
Interest	1,473.06	1.12	559.27
Bad debts	1,107.51	16.16	353.20
Depreciation ..	1,675.07	286.87	950.15

Total expenses. \$16,449.11 \$2,761.47 \$9,298.01

Note: Not all companies had the expenses shown by *. Average figures are derived from the figures from companies having that type of expense.

As a further analysis of the overhead expenses, the expenses are split on the basis of dollar volume of grain and merchandise sold. The percentage of grain and the percentage of general merchandise have been applied to the total expenses of each company, the result being the approximate cost of selling a bushel of grain and the approximate cost of selling one dollar in merchandise.

COSTS OF SALES

	High	Low	Average
Grain sales	\$328,000.45	\$54,240.17	\$147,216.64
Percentage to total sales ..	98.34%	50.00%	87.95%
Merchandise sales	\$54,245.62	\$2,214.24	\$20,172.90
Percentage to total sales ..	50.00%	1.66%	12.05%
Cost of selling 1 bu. of grain	6.00c	1.24c	1.99c
Cost of selling \$1.00 worth of merchandise ..	14.16c	2.57c	6.48c

George Woodman Passes On

G. D. Woodman, who was president of the Toledo Board of Trade in 1933, '34 and '35, passed away Apr. 19 in St. Vincent's Hospital, aged 58 years. His health had been failing for years and he had to leave his work a week before his death.

"Woody," as he was known to his host of friends, was born in Chicago, where his first employment was with the Zeleny Thermometer Co., installing grain bin and journal alarms. He then entered the employ of Rosenbaum Bros., who sent him to Sandusky, O., to manage the B. & O. Elevator. When the firm took over the B. & O. Elevator at East Toledo in 1910 he was placed in charge of operations.

When the Norris Grain Co. leased the East Toledo elevator in 1927 Mr. Woodman became manager of the plant, and three years ago was made head of the company's cash grain department in Toledo. He had served several terms as a director of the Board of Trade.

Quality of the 1939 Corn Crop

The 1939 corn crop in the principal corn-growing states was of exceptionally high quality, surpassing the excellent crop of 1938, and much superior to the average of the crops for the 5-year period 1934-1938, according to inspected receipts at representative markets.

Ninety-nine percent of the inspected market receipts of 1939 corn during the period Dec. 1, 1939, to Mar. 31, 1940, graded No. 3 or better, with only 1 percent grading No. 4 or lower. This compares with 87 percent grading No. 3 or better and 15 percent grading No. 4 or lower for the 1938 crop, and with the 5-year (1934-1938) average of 44 percent grading No. 3 or better and 56 percent grading No. 4 or lower.

Heavy snow in the Corn Belt during January, followed by milder weather in February, apparently increased the moisture content of corn in open-air cribs and resulted in lowering of the grade. Of the receipts inspected during the first half of February, 1940, 27 percent graded No. 1, 57 percent No. 2, and 14 percent No. 3. This compares with 52 percent grading No. 1, 38 percent No. 2, and 8 percent No. 3, during the first half of January.

The moisture content, however, was very low throughout the December-March period and has been the grade-determining factor for practically all of the 1939 crop. Test weight per bushel and cracked corn and foreign material have not been and will not likely be grading factors of any importance during the remainder of the current crop movement. Total damaged kernel content of the crop has been unusually low, and most of the 1939 corn will grade No. 1 or No. 2 on this factor.

The proportion of mixed corn in the market receipts at the terminal markets during the period December 1, 1939, to March 31, 1940, was only 3 percent. This compares with 6 percent for the 1938 crop and with the 5-year (1934-38) average of 6 percent. The proportion of mixed corn receipts of the 1939 crop was the lowest since the Federal grain standards were first established in 1916.—Agricultural Marketing Service, Dept. of Agri.



Geo. D. Woodman, Toledo, O., Deceased

Grain Contracts with Farmers

Form 10 D. C. is recognized as the best for contracting grain and seed from farmers, and is in extensive use by grain dealers. Do not take chances with verbal contracts. They lead to misunderstandings, differences and disputes, as well as loss of profits and customers. Contract certifies that farmer:

"has sold.....bushels of.....at.....cents per bushel, to grade No....., to be delivered at.....on or before....." It also certifies that, "if inferior grain is delivered, the market difference at which such grain is selling on day of delivery shall be deducted. Any extension of time at buyer's option."

Originals are printed on bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily removed; duplicates are of manila. All have spaces ruled on the back for recording each load delivered on the contract. Check bound, size 5½x8½ inches, 100 sets numbered in duplicate and supplied with 4 sheets of carbon paper. Order Form 10 DC Improved. Price \$1.10, f. o. b. Chicago. Wt. 1 lb.

Triplating book is same as 10 DC and contains 100 additional copies of the contract printed on strong tissue and 4 sheets of dual faced carbon. Order Form 10 TC. Price \$1.35, f. o. b. Chicago. Weight, 21 ozs.

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Universal Grain Code: Most complete, up-to-date grain code published. Effects a greater reduction in tolls than any other domestic code. 150 pages, 4½x7 inches. Price, leather, \$3.00; paper, \$1.00.

Robinson Telegraph Cipher Code: Revised with all supplements, for domestic grain business. Leather, \$2.50; cloth, \$2.00.

Dowling's Grain Code for Grain Milling and Produce Trades, 6th edition: Used extensively in Western Canada. 154 pages. 4½x6½ inches. Weight 4 ozs. Price \$3.00.

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Peerless Grain Code for international grain and feed trades. 300,000 different offers expressed by one half codeword combining Destination, Time of Shipment, Quantity, Quality and Price. 10,000 complete Phrases relate to Export grain trade. Private Supplement contains 3000 blank code words. Price \$85.00.

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All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

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332 So. La Salle Street CHICAGO, ILL.

Grain Elevators and Railroads vs. Trucker Merchants

[By H. L. HEINRIKSON, Supt. Terminal Grain Corp., before Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents.]

Since the beginning of time, transportation has been the lifeline of trade. Going back about 100 years, the construction of the first railroad was inaugurated. Slowly but surely the railroads extended their lines westward from the Atlantic coast, to supplement the waterways. Despite the Civil war, railroads continued to expand, new territories were opened for settlers, and generally the country's resources were developed.

THE POLICY of the railroads has been to co-operate with business, but most outstanding has been their co-operation given farmers. Not only have the railroads provided economical transportation of farm products to the world's markets, but they have set up agricultural development departments, employing experts whose duties have been to locate settlers on farms, to educate them in the proper preparation of the soil, the selection of seeds, the raising of live stock and the marketing of their products. Farm to market roads were built and financed from the taxpayers' money, to which the railroads contributed generously.

In cases of disaster, the railroads were the first to place all of their facilities at the disposal of the victims. When localities became snowbound, no time was lost or expenses spared in getting the lines opened so that the necessities of life could be made available to the people. Often the railroads provided coal from their own supplies for municipalities in order to alleviate suffering. In many instances, the railroads received appeals from counties and States to pay taxes long before they were due, so that schools could be kept going and other emergencies met. Whenever territories suffered from crop failures, which were generally due to drought, the railroads handled necessities into the stricken areas at greatly reduced rates.

I could go on enumerating many more benevolent acts of the railroads which most of us consider traditional, but let me go back to our own business and see how it has progressed. Records show that the grain trade grew with the expansion of the railroads. Mutual interest and interdependence, to a certain extent, led to a close co-operation. All are familiar with the location and erection of grain elevators with necessary track connections at convenient points throughout the grain producing areas. This was the status of the railroad and grain business up to the period of the late twenties or early thirties.

Let us now go back to about 1915. Motor trucks were replacing the horse and wagon, first in urban service, then in territories not served by railroads. They served a commendable purpose for several years, but with the construction of highways their operation extended until they operated in direct competition with the railroads, first on short haul traffic, later distance became of no consequence. Operating as they did under no regulations whatsoever, they set up their own schedules, and rates varied, depending on what shippers or consignees were willing to pay. They selected commodities for transportation which were considered the cream of the traffic, leaving the balance for the railroads. When highways were impassable, they stopped operating until the counties or States, with taxpayers' money, opened the highways. The railroads could always carry on regardless of weather—keeping their lines open at their own expense.

LATER THESE TERMITES kept boring until they branched out into the buying and selling of commodities, in direct competition with legitimate merchants. What effect did this have on our business? What effect did it have on railroad business? Well, gentlemen, the abandoned country elevators, and there are many

of them, and the abandoned railroad mileage are monuments to the unregulated ramifications of the trucks.

Permit me to quote Mr. H. H. Green of Pattonsburg, Mo., a director and past president of the potent Missouri Grain, Feed and Millers' Ass'n.:

THE GYPSY TRUCKER shares the established dealer's business, but not his responsibilities. He contributes little to community taxes and charities. He carries no large investment in a stock of goods for the customer's convenience, as the merchant must, and has no regular place of business where buyers can find him when the need arises. In brief, he is an undependable source of supply. And, since the gypsy does not have to face his customer again tomorrow, or ever, he can indulge in a variety of sharp practices. How can the small-town business man—or even the town itself—be expected to survive such competition?

Of course, there is a place and a need for both highway and rail transportation. We do not wish, nor would we be so foolish as to propose, to deprive ourselves or others of any of the real advantages of highway transportation.

During the disastrous droughts of 1934 and 1936, when livestock growers were desperate for feed, thousands of truckers who previously had been hauling for hire began buying grain and trucking it into the stricken area. Others who had been out of work, factory hands, miners, mechanics, even clerks, managed to scrape together enough cash for a down payment on a second-hand truck, and also went into the game. Farmers' sons, seeing a chance to make a stake for themselves, borrowed dad's truck and became, for a time, nomadic feed merchants.

In many communities the transient truckers have now almost completely taken over the business in feedstuffs once enjoyed by the country elevators and other established merchants.

According to a statement made by Mr. Frank M. Stoll of Kansas City, Secretary of the Associated Southwest Country Elevators, it is estimated that about 600 elevators scattered over the nine states which his organization covers—Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Colorado, Oklahoma, Texas and New Mexico—have closed their doors account of the itinerant trucker competition.

In conclusion, I want to read an excerpt from an address by the Honorable Harold L. Ickes, Sec'y of the Interior, before the Convention of the American Automobile Ass'n. I quote:

I doubt whether anyone will question the fact that the people started to build good roads so that they might have the pleasure and recreation that is made possible by traveling in their own cars at their own pleasure at reasonable rates of speed. At least this has been what we thought we were paying our road taxes for. But now we know better. We know now that we have been digging into our pockets to build boulevards for trucks. The lord of the highway is the truck driver. The monster which he drives at reckless speed regardless, generally speaking, of the rights of the mere motorist, each year seems to be growing longer and wider and higher. And if one truck isn't big enough to satisfy the road appetite of its owner, he can always attach a trailer. Thirty-five years ago we had rough roads, narrow roads that were alternately covered with dust or mud. But at any rate we had no trucks.

I have promised some day to give myself the pleasure of driving down a truck-infested road in the biggest armored tank that I can find and bumping these pests from the road, regardless of where they may light. I wonder if anyone here would like to join me on that joyous occasion.

Sun spots emitting greater than normal heat are charged with stimulating the usual movement of hot air from the equator to the poles and of cold air from the poles to the equator, paradoxically creating the present cold spring in the United States.

May and July futures of wheat closed at the same fraction in the Chicago pit Apr. 15. The open May interest had decreased to 19,-807,000 and the July interest had increased to 52,702,000 bus., the July taking the lead, with a daily volume of trade four times that of the May delivery, traders now looking to the July figures for guidance, since May sold at 103½ Apr. 3, according to Pit Observer.

Receiving Books

For Grain Buyers

Farrier's Deliveries. A convenient form for recording loads of grain received from farmers. Tare weight is entered immediately under gross to facilitate subtraction. Two hundred pages of linen ledger paper, ruled 20 lines to a page, thus accommodating 4,000 loads. Well bound in cloth, with keratol back and corners. Order Form 380. Weight 2¾ lbs. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

Receiving and Stock Book for keeping a record of each kind of grain received in separate columns, so buyer may easily determine total amount of any grain on hand. Size 9¼x11½, 200 pages, with a capacity for 4000 loads. Well printed on linen ledger paper, bound in cloth with keratol back and corners. Order Form 321. Weight 2¾ lbs. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

Grain Scale Book, a combined Journal and Receiving book. Each man's grain is entered on his own page. Both debits and credits are posted to the ledger. Contains 252 numbered pages and 28 page index, size 10½x15½ inches, will accommodate 10,332 loads. Printed on linen ledger, bound in extra heavy black cloth covers, with keratol back and corners. Weight 5 lbs. Order Form 23. Price \$4.00, plus postage.

Grain Receiving Register is designed for recording the receipts of farmers' grain. Loads may be entered in consecutive order, or different sections of the book may be devoted to different kinds of grain. Book contains 200 pages of linen ledger paper, size 8½x14 inches, each of which is ruled for 41 entries, giving a total capacity of 8200 wagon loads. Well printed and substantially bound in full canvas. Weight 3 lbs. Order Form 12AA. Price \$2.55, plus postage.

Duplicating Receiving Book, designed to facilitate the recording of loads received from farmers. Book contains 225 leaves, size 12x12 inches with 33 lines each, perforated down the middle; the inside half of the leaf remains in the book, and the outer half with the same ruling printed on the reverse side, folds back over the inside half with carbon between. It may also be used by line agents in making daily reports. Check bound with canvas back, nine sheets of carbon. Weight 4½ lbs. Order Form 66. Price \$2.60, plus postage.

Grain Receiving Ledger, may be used first as a Stock Book by posting the receipts daily, weekly or monthly from some other portion of this book, or from any other scale book, giving a page to the grain handled; Second, as a patrons' ledger, by giving a full or half page to each patron; Third, pages may be used to enter each load of grain received in consecutive order under their respective headings. Contains 200 numbered pages with 44 lines to page, and a 28-page index, size 8½x13½, ruled with the usual column headings, including Debit and Credit columns. Printed on linen ledger paper and well bound in black cloth sides with keratol back and corners. Weight 2½ lbs. Order Form 43. Price \$3.00, plus postage.

Form 43XX contains 428 pages same paper and ruling as Form 43. Weight 4½ lbs. Price \$5.00, plus postage.

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332 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

ARKANSAS

Yellville, Ark.—The Morning Star Milling Co.'s plant was destroyed by fire recently at a loss of approximately \$125,000, with no insurance it is said. The mill had been operated since 1928.

CALIFORNIA

Oakland, Cal.—Albers Bros. Milling Co. will construct a bulk grain storage elevator and plant additions at the Oakland Outer Harbor at an estimated cost of \$250,000, A. M. Gormley, president of the company, announced Apr. 9. The Oakland Port Commission has approved the building program together with a new 25-year lease of port properties at the foot of Seventh St. to the company. The lease contract provides for a total rental of \$475,000 and guarantees the port \$250,000 in dockage and tolls. Terms of the lease provide that all present buildings on the property now occupied by Albers as well as all the structures to be erected will become the property of the Port of Oakland at the end of 25 years. The port will reimburse the lessee, from rentals received, an amount equal to one-half of the construction cost of the new buildings. Present 300,000 bus. storage capacity of the company will be boosted to nearly a million bus. by the new elevator. The construction program includes a new \$20,000 single story office building at the corner of Seventh and Terminal Sts.

CANADA

Montreal, Que.—The Maple Leaf Milling Co. Ltd.'s small feed mill and addition to its warehouse on the Montreal waterfront are being rushed to completion. Total cost of these improvements will be approximately \$100,000.

Port Credit, Ont.—William F. Ketchen, who was active in Canadian grain and milling trades for over 40 years, died at his home here Apr. 2. Mr. Ketchen was grain buyer for the Robin Hood Mills, Ltd., at Moose Jaw, Sask., for many years, and later was with the Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd., in Eastern Canada. He was born in Brooklyn, Ont.

COLORADO

Colorado Springs, Colo.—The Seldomridge Grain Co. has moved its retail store across the street from its former site.

Lightning protection has been installed on the elevators of the following Colorado firms: Thos. L. Schank, Greeley; Welsh Elvtr. Co., Willard; and John Savage, New Raymer, Colo.

Wray, Colo.—The Farmers Union Co-operative Elvtr. Co. has increased the storage capacity of its "East" plant to 36,000 bus. by converting the old mill section into storage bins. J. S. Parker is manager.

Amherst, Colo.—The Amherst Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co., who recently increased its storage capacity 28,000 bus. by erection of two heavy steel tanks, is planning complete electrical installation when power is made available. M. E. Koontz is manager of the elevator.

Colorado Springs, Colo.—Fred W. Simpson, vice-pres. and general manager of the Robinson Grain Co., and A. C. Goff, local grain broker, have purchased from H. A. Robinson his interest in the Robinson Grain Co. Mr. Simpson will be president of the company, Mr. Goff vice-pres., and Mrs. Ola D. Simpson, sec'y-treas. Mr. Simpson has been associated with the firm for the last 24 years. He is considered an expert on beans and is widely known thruout the United States for his activity in the bean and grain business. He will continue to handle the bean business while Mr. Goff will be in charge of the wholesale business and remain in the local office most of the time. The company maintains beaneries in Calhan, Limon and Ordway and an elevator at Limon.

Brighton, Colo.—Frank Ottesen, owner of the old "Brighton Farmers" elevator, has transformed that plant into a modern, high-speed grain handling elevator and feed mill. The old house has been remodeled and enlarged and the following new equipment added within recent months: Standard lightning protection; high speed leg with anti-friction bearings on head pulley; new belt-type magnetic separator and feeder for heavy duty hammer mill; Allis-Chalmers Steam Barley Roll; new receiving dump; pneumatic truck lift; 20-ton Fairbanks Concrete Truck Scale; and a new warehouse was constructed.

ILLINOIS

Trenton, Ill.—Trenton Milling Co.'s warehouse on April 3 was damaged by high winds.

Center (Rushville p. o.), Ill.—The Hittle Grain Co. will motorize its local elevator this spring.

Newman, Ill.—The Federated North Iowa Grain Co. has installed a new seed germinator at its office.

Burt (Lincoln p. o.), Ill.—Burt & Richmond Grain Co. has built a small addition and installed a seed cleaner.

Barnes (Normal p. o.), Ill.—The Barnes Grain Co. now has a standard electric power installation in its concrete elevator.

Spring Bay (Peoria p. o.), Ill.—The river grain elevator here owned by W. W. Dewey & Son is being demolished and will not be replaced.

Kansas, Ill.—C. R. Acord expects to have his elevator completed within the next couple of months. He will install a steam drier for drying corn.

Berwyn, Ill.—New Century Co., flour processing company, is constructing a 30x60-ft., one-story 30 ft. high grain drying building on South Union Ave.

Table Grove, Ill.—C. O. Snedeker has completed his feed mill and will move his machinery to the new location during the summer slack period.

Irving, Ill.—Frank Ware, of Hillsboro, and Macon Toberman, St. Louis, have purchased the Tony Grant feed store and are operating it as the Irving Feed Co.

Decatur, Ill.—The A. E. Staley Mfg. Co. will appeal the recent decision of the National Labor Relations Board ordering that the company disestablish the Independent Starch Workers Union.

Virginia, Ill.—The old Savage grain elevator belonging to the Schultz, Baujan Co. of Beardstown, located northeast of this city, will be demolished this summer. The elevator was built in 1908.

Penfield, Ill.—Oliver M. Kornmeyer, manager of the Farmers Elvtr Co. elevator, is taking a six months' vacation on account of ill health. During his absence Lee Nelson will manage the business.

Bellflower, Ill.—DeWitt R. Gooch, 74, one of the founders of the Gooch Bros. Grain, Coal & Lumber Co., died recently, in the Mennonite Hospital at Bloomington, where he had undergone an operation.

Meyer (Warsaw p. o.), Ill.—The Ursa Farmers Elevator, a branch of the Ursa Farmers Co-op. Co., will erect a 35,000-bu. elevator here. The elevator will be ready for river barging of wheat and other grain by harvest time.

Columbia, Ill.—Clarence E. Holtkamp has succeeded L. R. Downs as manager of the Columbia Farmers Co-operative Grain Co. elevator. He was formerly assistant manager and in charge of the branch at Prairie du Rocher.

Hillsboro, Ill.—Roy F. Hewett, son-in-law of Frank Ware, Barnstable-Ware Feed & Supply Co., has purchased an interest in the business. Stock owned by Clarence W. Barnstable has been sold, also, to Walter and Macon Toberman, St. Louis.

Forest Park, Ill.—E. E. Roquemore, who resigned recently as general sales manager for the Arcady Farms Milling Co., Chicago, has been appointed sales manager for the western division of the Acme Feeds, Inc. He will have charge of sales in Iowa and Minnesota.

Piper City, Ill.—L. R. Downs, who recently resigned as manager of the Columbia (Ill.) Farmers Co-operative Grain Co., is manager of the Producers Crop Improvement Ass'n plant here, believed to be the only Farmers Co-operative in the United States producing and processing hybrid seed corn.

Maroa, Ill.—Maroa Farmers Co-operative has been organized and the ass'n is building a 25,000-bu. elevator here. While at work on scaffolding at the elevator on Apr. 3, Charles Neff, of Pana, fell into the basement, injuring his head, back and hip. He was removed to the Decatur and Macon County Hospital.

Argo, Ill.—A complaint charging unfair labor practices filed against the Corn Products Refining Co., by the C. I. O. Cannery Workers Union was dismissed by the labor board Apr. 11. The board's finding said that the company has not engaged in any unfair labor practices since the company, the board, and the union had entered into an agreement in January, 1938, settling a previous complaint.

Springfield, Ill.—The state was given until Apr. 22 to answer a truckers' suit challenging constitutionality of the new Illinois Truck Act, after the Sangamon County Circuit Court denied the state's motion to dismiss the Certified Motor Carriers as a plaintiff in the litigation on the Attorney General's motion that the latter was a "fictional character." Judge Victor Hemphill held that the group, as a voluntary unincorporated ass'n, had a "common interest" in the case.

Spring Valley, Ill.—The Continental Grain Co. will erect an elevator here in the near future, to be located on the north shore of the Illinois River a short distance west of the Spring Valley river bridge. The elevator will be of approximately 75,000 bus. capacity and will be equipped with all modern appliances for shipping grain by water. The grain company's decision to locate here is contingent somewhat on its being furnished with adequate road facilities from the state highway to the elevator property, however.

Lacon, Ill.—The Terminal Grain Co. of St. Louis has let the contract to George T. Burrell for extensive alterations to its present local elevator and the building of additional 100,000 bus. reinforced concrete tanks adjacent to the old elevator. The alterations will consist of replacement of the present elevator leg with two new legs, also a new distributor system and a new 25-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale. The elevator will be electrically operated. There will be, also, a general dredging of the river harbor and the replacement of the present loading gallery with a gravity loading spout. The plant will be completed within the next sixty days.

Antioch, Ill.—The fire that destroyed the plant of the Antioch Milling Co., Apr. 6, is believed to have started at an electric switch box in the basement. The company's elevator with many tons of grain was demolished, gases from the burning grain causing an explosion that added to the destruction of the 200x200-ft. frame building. The fire that broke out about 10:15 o'clock the night of Apr. 5, was thought to have been brought under control. A terrific explosion caused by gases formed on the first floor of the structure, however, brought firemen again to the scene at 2 a. m., and the fire that followed raged for several hours. W. C. Hoppe, president, and George Wagner, manager, of the company, stated it would be necessary to rebuild the entire plant. Temporary repairs are being made meanwhile. The company, however, did not permit the fire to cause any interruption in its business. Seed valued at about \$4,000 and some feed and sacked grain were saved.

Charleston, Ill.—Edward J. Whalen has purchased the Charleston Elvtr. Co. from Arthur E. Craig and will continue to operate the business as the Charleston Elevator after taking possession about May 10. Mr. Whalen has had several years' experience in elevator operation. Mr. Craig will devote his time to his broomcorn business and his farms.

Sycamore, Ill.—Sanford A. Holcomb, prominent civic leader, passed away Apr. 3 at the age of 73 years. He had retired ten years ago from active business because of ill health. Practically his entire business career had been passed as a lumber dealer. In 1892 he entered a partnership with E. B. Shurtleff, lumber dealer, the firm being known thereafter as Shurtleff & Holcomb. In 1899 he ended his connection with that firm, and with his brother, A. H. Holcomb, formed the partnership known as Holcomb Bros. In 1902 he was instrumental in founding the Holcomb-Dutton Lumber Co., of which he was president and which at one time conducted 14 branch properties, now limited, however, to those at Charter Grove, Chase, McGirr and Myrtle.

Champaign, Ill.—The contract for expansion of the Champaign Swift & Co. soybean plant to a capacity of 400,000 bus. storage space was let to the James Stewart Corp., and work has started on the improvement. Fourteen storage bins will be erected, of reinforced concrete, adjacent to the 24 bins already in use. Three new presses, cracking roll, steam driers and other machinery will be installed. The other half of the extraction plant which will also include additional locker space, lavatory, and supply room, will be built also. Nelson P. Noble is plant manager.

Delavan, Ill.—The new uniform grain storage contract has received official approval at Washington and will be one of the interesting subjects to be discussed at the Illinois Grain-Dealers Ass'n 47th annual convention to be held at the Pere Marquette Hotel, Peoria, May 6 and 7. The schedule of rates applicable to all states in which corn is stored in country elevators according to information reaching us, is as follows: Storage, 1/30c per day for the first 60 days, 1/60c per day for the next 240 days; balance of the year free; 2c per bushel unloading

charge; 1/4c loading out charge; 1/4c per month conditioning, insurance, and all other charges, for the first two storage months of each year. In Illinois, rates for storing and handling wheat by country elevators are the same as for corn with the exception that 2 1/2c per bushel is allowed as the unloading charge, and 1/4c per month for the first 5 storage months of each year is allowed for conditioning, insurance, and all other charges.—W. E. Culbertson, sec'y.

CHICAGO NOTES

The Norris Grain Co. is having H. G. Onstad install an 8,000-bu. marine leg in the Wabash elvtr. on the Chicago River.

A membership in the Board of Trade sold Apr. 13 for \$1,800, a decline of \$50 from level that previously had prevailed. Posted offers of memberships were at \$1,850, and the highest bid, \$1,750.

Daniel K. Chapman of Chrisholm & Chapman, New York, N. Y.; L. Hudson Leathers, Marshall Geer & Co., New York, N. Y., and Clarence G. Schnell of Corn Products Refining Co., Chicago, were elected to membership in the Board of Trade.

Barnett Faroll, of Faroll Bros., grain commission firm, has acquired ownership of the Williams, Barker & Severn Co., auctioneering firm, and has become president of the company. Mr. Faroll is noted as an art collector and will develop an art gallery at Williams, Barker & Severn. He will retain his active interest in grain trading and continue as senior officer of Faroll Bros.

The Chicago Board of Trade has issued its 82d report of the trade and commerce of Chicago for the year ended Dec. 30, 1939, containing a wealth of informative and interesting statistics compiled by Lyman C. West, statistician. In the 514 pages authentic reports are given on acreage production of all grains in the U. S. for a series of years along with exports and imports; rail shipments and rates; grain and seed prices in Chicago over given periods; harvest calendar; and receipts and shipments at Chicago; detailed analysis of grain in store and afloat in Chicago during 1939; and list of members of the Board of Trade. It is one of the most complete books of its kind.

INDIANA

Lapaz, Ind.—The La Paz Grain Co. recently bought a ton Sidney Kwik-Mix Mixer.

Vincennes, Ind.—The Farmers Co-operative Co.'s grain elevator was destroyed by fire recently.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The elevator chute and part of the roof of the Evans Milling Co. plant was damaged by fire Mar. 31.

Nappanee, Ind.—The Nappanee Milling Co. has installed a two-ton Kwik-Mix Mixer furnished by the Sidney Grain Machinery Co.

La Fontaine, Ind.—The A. B. Martin Grain Co. has obtained a five year extended lease on the local elevator, effective Apr. 1.

Montezuma, Ind.—The Parke Co. Farm Buro, Station No. 2, has installed a new Blue Streak Corn Grader. Wm. Routien is manager.

Brownstown, Ind.—The Brownstown Feed Exchange has installed a Blue Streak Corn Cutter and Grader, driven by electric motor.

Yeoman, Ind.—James Viney has succeeded Harold Young as manager of the W. C. Smock Elevator, following the latter's resignation.

Riverside, Ind.—Edward Martin Munson, 76, manager of the Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Co. elevator for the last 26 years, died Apr. 10.

Cyclone (Frankfort, R.F.D.), Ind.—Lake & Reagan installed a No. 15 1/2-D Kelly Duplex Corn Cutter and Grader with motor drive.

Logansport, Ind.—The Logansport Elvtr. Co. is installing a new sheller, new boots and power connections, in the south elevator.—A. E. L.

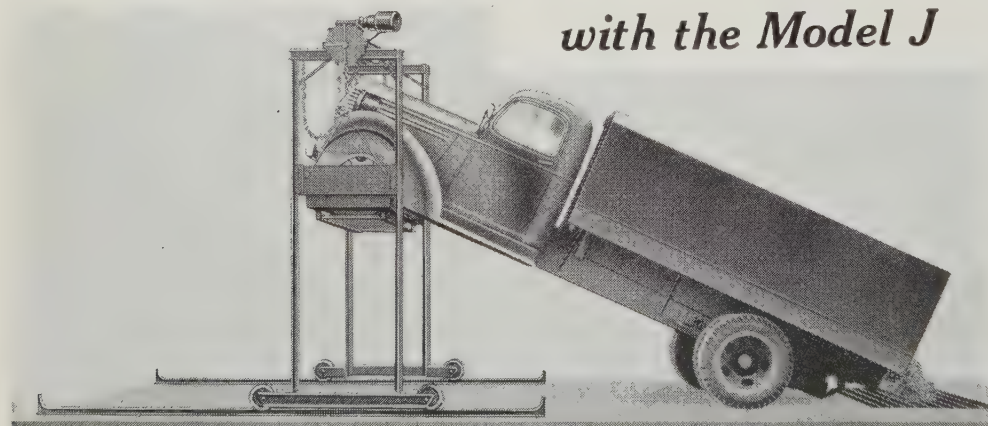
Fortville, Ind.—George O. Rafert, feed and grain dealer here, has announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for lieutenant governor.

Albany, Ind.—Beach & Simmers have remodeled their feed mill, building a cupola and installing an elevator leg and several retail bins.—A. E. L.

Monon, Ind.—Harold Young has returned to work at the Standard Elvtr. Co., having resigned as manager of the W. C. Smock Elevator at Yeoman.

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Perkins Spur (Goodland p. o.), Ind.—The Harlan Grain Co. elevator is getting a new roof and general overhauling, Fred Friedline & Sons doing the work.

Boonville, Ind.—Mill and grain men report an increasing demand for poultry feeds. More and more, farmers are turning to the raising of chickens.—W. B. C.

Wadesville, Ind.—The Stegmaier Feed & Grain Co. planned a special "Critic Day" for April 13 to acquaint farmers with Critic brand feeds. Prizes were awarded.—W. B. C.

Michigantown, Ind.—The Steinhart Grain Co. recently purchased the Davis Grain Co. elevator and is operating it under the name of the Michigan Elvtr. Co. with Joe Eberts as manager.

Milltown, Ind.—Charles Rothrock, 60, flour mill manager, suffered severe head and body bruises recently when the automobile in which he was riding was struck by a freight train.—W. B. C.

College Corner (College Corner, O., p. o.), Ind.—Miss Verla B. Miller, who has been managing the Fred Miller Co. elevator since the death of Mr. Miller a few years ago, died recently, the result of a paralytic stroke.

Marco, Ind.—Fire believed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion, destroyed the Marco grain elevator recently. Damage was estimated at about \$10,000. Loss is partly covered by insurance.—W. B. C.

Hamlet, Ind.—J. C. Phillips of Star City purchased the Hamlet Grain & Feed Co. elevator. George Phillips, who has been associated with his father at Star City for the past 14 years, will manage the local elevator.—A. E. L.

Stroh, Ind.—The Stroh Grain Co. installed a new hammer mill and 50-h.p. motor, and enlarged its basement, putting in a full concrete floor. This firm will retain the old attrition mill and operate it in conjunction with the new mill.—A. E. L.

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—The Fuhrer-Ford Milling Co. is erecting eight large concrete tanks at its local plant. Storage facilities will be increased to 100,000 bus., more than double the present capacity. The new tanks will be equipped with pneumatic process machinery.

Montpelier, Ind.—Edwin O. Pasko purchased a half interest in the Johnson Feed Mill and the firm will operate under the name of Johnson & Pasko Feed Co. Mr. Pasko has been associated with his father, George Pasko, at Simpson, Ind., for several years. The mill will be remodeled.—A. E. L.

Shipshewana, Ind.—The Wolfe Grain Co. has developed as a special service in charge of Lester Higgins, sales mgr., a laboratory where tests are made free of charge to determine causes of poultry losses. This is one of the many departments of the modern feed plant completed here last season by E. A. Wolfe.

Bunker Hill, Ind.—The Campbell Grain & Seed Co. sponsored a demonstration of the McMillen Feed Mills the night of Apr. 11. An interesting talking picture titled "Feeds and Folks" was shown followed by a talk by Lyman Peck on "Management and Nutrition." During the talk questions were answered pertaining to feeds. Refreshments were served at the conclusion of the program.

Evansville, Ind.—The Ohio River and its tributaries are above flood stages and rising rapidly. The Union Township flood gates were opened on Apr. 19 and water is pouring in a controlled amount over about 5,000 acres of farm land. The township levee board thus hopes to prevent erosion that would come with the sudden opening of the gates or the spilling of the water over the wall, built to withstand a 38-foot stage. Farmers living in the lowlands will be greatly delayed in the plowing for their spring crops, but otherwise it is not thought the damage will be great.—W. B. C.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n will hold its midsummer convention at Wawasee, Ind., on Monday and Tuesday, June 24 and 25. This will be the fourth summer meeting the ass'n has held at this prominent resort and between 400 and 500 grain and feed dealers are expected to attend. As in previous conventions, business and pleasure will blend for an exceptionally pleasant as well as instructive outing. The Sargent Hotel, Ass'n headquarters, offers splendid outdoor facilities and three golf courses near by will be the scene of the golf tournament to be held on June 24. The banquet follows on the evening of the same day.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y.

Percy Junction (Goodland R. F. D.), Ind.—The Goodland Elvtr. Co. elevator recently had bin-bottom timbers strengthened and renewed. Basement posts will be replaced with concrete piers as soon as the house is unloaded. Corn filled to the roof over the driveway bins necessitated the strengthening of timber bottoms. Work is being done by Fred Friedline & Sons. Fred Friedline built the elevator in 1915 for Rich Bros. Grain Co.

IOWA

Princeton, Ia.—The Bryan Produce Co. recently installed a modern feed mixer.

Goldfield, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. elevator is being repaired by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Des Moines, Ia.—Swift & Co. will enlarge the storage facilities of its soybean processing plant.

River Sioux, Ia.—Yeggs recently took \$7 from the safe at the River Sioux Farmers Elvtr. Co. office.

Britt, Ia.—Thieves recently obtained \$9 when they looted the safe in the Farmers Co-operative Co. office.

Greeley, Ia.—Earl Landis, operator of the Greeley Electric Mill, has purchased the F. H. Schenke feed store.

Homestead, Ia.—Amana Society installed a No. 2 Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, one ton capacity with motor drive.

Montezuma, Ia.—The Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. elevator was destroyed by fire recently, the loss estimated at \$45,000.

Ringsted, Ia.—F. C. Petersen and son, Kenneth, have installed a new 20-ton dump scale in their grain elevator, replacing a 10-ton unit.

Sioux City, Ia.—William J. Hunter, 65, superintendent of the Kerr Milling Co. here, died suddenly Apr. 11 as the result of a paralytic stroke.

Bonaparte, Ia.—Kenneth Warner has installed a new feed mill, operated by a 20-h.p. direct connected motor, in the basement of the Bonaparte Feed Mill.

Herring Ia.—A. J. Graham has installed three motors at his elevator, replacing the old type gasoline engines, and the elevator is now being operated by electricity.

Clinton, Ia.—The Continental Grain Co. is erecting a large warehouse with capacity of two barge-loads, at its local elevator on the Mississippi, to be used for storing feed.

Sioux City, Ia.—George Winters, grain buyer for the International Milling Co. here, will embark on the sea of matrimony May 4. We wish him luck in his new venture.—A. G. T.

Cornelia (Clarion R. D.), Ia.—Dale Peterson, owner and manager of the Cornelia Grain & Lumber Co., has rented corner property east of the elevator and opened a riding academy there.

Truesdale, Ia.—A new grain man arrived at the Hugo Mittag (mgr. Truesdale Fars. Elvtr. Co.) home recently. At last reports the boy and his mother were coming along fine.—Art Torkelson.

Oxford Junction, Ia.—Eastern Iowa's last water mill is to be torn down this summer when the Iowa Electric Power Co., present owners of the ancient power plant here, demolish the structure.

Missouri Valley, Ia.—Faulty wiring was believed to have caused a small fire at the Loveland Elvtr. Co. elevator where wires used in a communication system were found smoldering when firemen responded to a call there Mar. 31.

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WORLD — more topsy-turvy
Every day — more men
under arms — more battle ships
in line — more murders — bomb-
ings — killings — the sport of
dictators. First Austria — then
Czechoslovakia — Poland —
Finland — Denmark — Norway
— Sweden — others to follow —
training camps for murderers
— hell turned loose. Fires may
soon be burning from the far east
to the British Isles. And over
all is the shadow of the Big
Black Bear. Keep your eye
on Russia.

LOWELL HOIT & CO.

Ireton, Ia.—Roland Peters, former second man, is now manager of the Farmers Co-operative Co., replacing Herbert M. Brown who resigned.

George, Ia.—Altho no definite plans have been announced, it is almost certain that the Farmers Elvtr. Co. will rebuild its elevator, which was destroyed by fire Apr. 3. Definite action was to be taken on the matter Apr. 18.

Hawarden, Ia.—Gerben Keizer, owner and manager of the Northwest Iowa Seed Co., recently leased the old Hawarden flour mill, now operated as a feed plant, and will manage it in connection with his seed business.

Cherokee, Ia.—Burglars broke into the Perry Boughton & Co. elevator late the night of Apr. 7, but failed to obtain any loot. R. R. Turner, manager, reported. Glass in the door had been broken, and the door unlatched.

Stockton, Ia.—Walter Henriksen, manager of the Stockton Farmers Elvtr. Co., announced the elevator is offering free pick-up service for all livestock shipped from the elevator in the future. Shipments will be made any day of the week, he stated.

Clutier, Ia.—The Piper Grain & Milling Co. has remodeled its former engine room and the company has started the sale of "Piper Feeds." For the present the feeds will be trucked here from Atkins, where a Piper mixer is located, but later the feeds will be mixed here.

Dows, Ia.—A four per cent dividend was paid stockholders of the Farmers Grain & Lumber Co. at the annual meeting. W. T. Macstead of the extension economics department was guest speaker. An educational movie and talk by County Agent J. Vandelboe completed the entertainment.—L. A. G.

Hawarden, Ia.—The new Lambertson elevator is practically completed. The new structure has a storage capacity of about 20,000 bus. of grain. The driveway is much larger than the old one, to accommodate large trucks. The elevator has been covered outside with corrugated iron. It replaces the one that burned last September.

Griswold, Ia.—Wilfred Bates, owner of the old Hanson & Son elevator in which government grain is stored, has issued a warning to small boys who persist in breaking windows and entering the elevator, to stop the practice. Mr. Bates adds an ominous "or else" to the warning that parents would do well to consider grounds for drastic parental enforcement of the edict. Property not alone is endangered by continuance of the practice, but youngsters' lives and limbs are also at stake, for elevators are dangerous playgrounds.

Des Moines, Ia.—Circulars sent 3,000 state law enforcement officials asking their whole-hearted co-operation in enforcing the itinerant merchant act, read in part, as follows: "The main purpose of the act is to protect the people of Iowa from fraud as practiced by certain itinerant peddlers whose interests are not affiliated with the community." Iowa peddlers operating within 50 miles of home may operate on a permit for which no fee is collected. Beyond that range, however, a scale of assessments is charged, and in addition, most of the classifications are required to carry insurance.

Des Moines, Ia.—Walter C. Fuller, former receiver for the Des Moines Elvtr. & Grain Co., was reinstated as receiver in an order signed by Polk County District Judge Russell Jordan recently. The receivership action was brought several months ago, by Grover C. Hubbell, one of the principal creditors of the elevator firm. The court's action was taken at the request of Fuller who stated as receiver he had unwittingly sold real estate of the company as free from tax lien, when, as a matter of fact, there were taxes still due. He stated also, he had found, since his discharge as receiver Feb. 21, 1940, there were additional creditors having legitimate claims against the receivership. The court ordered him to pay additional claims that totaled \$8,266.81.

KANSAS

McPherson, Kan.—Emil Teichgraeber, president and manager of the K. B. R. Milling Co., is recovering following a recent operation.

Fowler, Kan.—The Fowler Equity Exchange is installing at its elevator a motor driven machine for treating seed grain with Ceresan Dust.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The Midwest Grain Co. let the contract for a new feed mill to replace the one that burned recently, to the Miller Const. Co.

St. Francis, Kan.—The St. Francis Mercantile Equity Exchange is building an addition to its elevator, to be used for feed storage and sales room.

Salina, Kan.—The Western Star Milling Co. is building a 700,000-bu. elevator, with 18 tanks and 22 interstice bins. Chalmers & Borton have the contract.

Larned, Kan.—Improvements and repairs are being made at the Stafford County Flour Mills local elevator and improved loading machinery is being installed.

Buhler, Kan.—The Buhler Mill & Elvtr Co. has let the contract for construction of a 40x70-ft. brick warehouse addition to the local plant. A large truck scale is being installed at the mill.

Cedar Point, Kan.—The Brunner Flour & Feed Mill has bought an air dump and will install an electric driven grain elevator leg in its plant, the improvements to be made before harvest.

Whitewall (Tribune p. o.), Kan.—Wayne Stephen is the new manager of the George E. Gano elevator, replacing Alvin E. Popp who resigned to go to Hoisington to work on a farm.

Mount Hope, Kan.—The Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. is erecting additional storage tanks at its elevator. Chalmers & Borton have the contract, starting work on the improvement Apr. 20.

Powhattan, Kan.—A large new scale has been installed at the Derby Grain Co. elevator of which Earl Bartley is manager, and the office building is being moved from the north side to the south side of the street where it will be nearer the elevator.

Canton, Kan.—We have completed our new elevator—all concrete, 66,000 bus. capacity, and a two story concrete workhouse, 16 x 40 ft.—M. D. Fisher, mgr., Farmers Co-op. Grain & Supply Co.

Manhattan, Kan.—Scoular-Bishop Grain Co. has opened a grain and stock exchange private wire service here, quartered in the First National Bank building. W. W. Leeds is manager of the office.

Morganville, Kan.—Gordon Mark of the Gordon C. Mark Grain Co. recently purchased the old Ed Miller elevator from William Hays of Clyde and L. V. Silver, and will use it for storage of wheat.

Preston, Kan.—The Preston Co-operative Grain & Mercantile Co. has under construction an 80,000-bu. elevator, of four 14-ft. tanks and 11 interstice bins, to be 110 ft. high. Chalmers & Borton have the contract.

Kansas City, Kan.—The Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co. plans to erect a scale house at the river-rail grain terminal of which they are lessees. The house is to provide more adequate facilities for weighing grain trucks.

Topeka, Kan.—The sub structure for the head house for the 500,000-bu. elevator being constructed for the Farmers Union Jobbing Ass'n by Chalmers & Borton is completed and foundations for the storage tanks are being poured.

Oswego, Kan.—A 30x36-ft. and 30-ft. high addition is being added to the O. M. Crain elevator, to increase the plant's storage capacity 25,000 bus. The improvement will be completed in readiness for the coming harvest. Mrs. Winnie Crain is manager of the elevator.

Larned, Kan.—The Kansas Grain Co., which announced more than a month ago that it would build a new elevator here, has changed its plans. W. E. Smith, local manager, stated the company has decided to delay building the structure for at least a year owing to poor crop conditions.

White Cloud, Kan.—Part of the levee here has been leased to Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co., Inc., for erection of a grain elevator, the lease running 99 years subject to certain provisions of the ordinance passed by the city council, one of which is the erection of the elevator within a year after the barges start operating on the river.

Kansas elevators suffered considerable damage during high winds in March and April. Among the companies reporting losses sustained were C. W. Pratt Elevator, Chetopa; William Kelly Milling Co., Mill "A," Hutchinson; Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co., Junction City; Moundridge Milling Co., Moundridge; Robinson Elvtr. Co., Palco; H. C. Rice, Galva; Kansas Milling Co., Hamner.

The following Kansas firms have installed lightning protection on their elevators: Trusler-Behymer Grain, Allen, and Bushong, Kan.; Johnson & Son, Cambridge; Farmers Co-op. Co., Rush Center; Farmers Co-op. Ass'n, Hays and Yocemento (Hays p. o.), Kan.; The Osborne Co. Farmers Co-op. Ass'n, Alton, Turon and Bellaire, Kan.; Chubbuck Grain Co., Rice; and G. H. Graham, Woodruff, Kan.

Salina, Kan.—Two grain grading meetings are scheduled for Kansas, one at Salina on May 29, and the other at Kansas City on June 2. The co-operating agencies are the State Extension Service, the grain trade organizations and the Federal grain supervisors. The program will include the analysis of wheat samples, demonstrations of grain grading equipment and a discussion of insects injurious to stored grain.

Arkansas City, Kan.—A grain grading school will be held here May 31, under the auspices of the Extension Service in co-operation with the local mills. Willis B. Coombs, marketing specialist, Federal Extension Service, Chicago, and John Parker, Kansas Wheat Improvement Ass'n, will have prominent parts on the day's program. Wheat samples will be analyzed, grading equipment demonstrated, and insects injurious to stored grain discussed.

Winfield, Kan.—David Yeager, manager of the Consolidated Flour Mills Co. for the past 12 years, is recovering from a prolonged illness and hopes to be up and around in time to continue his grain buying this fall. E. J. Minshall has been transferred here from the company's Wichita office as new manager of the local business. For 10 years he was connected with the Kansas Flour Mills Co., and before that with the Standard Grain Co. of Hutchinson.

Haven, Kan.—Contract for the Farmers Co-operative Grain Co.'s 100,000-bu. elevator was let to Chalmers & Borton. The new structure upon which work has already started, will comprise four 15-ft. storage bins and 11 interstice bins.

Gridley, Kan.—E. W. and L. L. Sauder have purchased the E. H. Kaufman Elevator. E. W. Sauder, who will operate the elevator, is a former resident of Madison and for the past year and a half has been located at Chanute, engaged in the tank business. Mr. Sauder is owner of the Lamont Lumber & Grain Co. John Schick, who has been working in the elevator, will continue there under the new owners. Mr. Kaufman, for 25 years engaged in the grain business, will devote his time to farming.

KENTUCKY

Louisville, Ky.—Elevator A of the Washburn-Crosby Co. has been wrecked.

Henderson, Ky.—As a means of furthering a movement to encourage Henderson county farmers to grow soybeans in sufficient quantities to justify the establishment of a soybean mill here, directors of the Henderson County Farm Bureau Co-operative Ass'n recently approved the purchase of several hundred bushels of yellow soybeans for seed, and voted to extend financial aid to farmers needing seed.—W. B. C.

MARYLAND

Baltimore, Md.—C. B. Watkins & Co., feed dealers, established in 1834, was one of 62 Baltimore firms in business for more than 100 years that were honored at a recent banquet by the Baltimore Ass'n of Commerce.

MICHIGAN

Swartz Creek, Mich.—The W. D. Johnson Elevator recently installed a seed grain treater for treating farmers' seed grain for smut control.

Bedford, Mich.—The A. G. Payette Mills reported a small amount of damage done at the plant by high winds the latter part of March.

Coopersville, Mich.—The Coopersville Flour & Feed Mill recently installed a seed grain treater for treating farmers' seed grain for smut control.

Detroit, Mich.—H. W. Rickel & Co. are installing a dust collector system in their elevator and extending the track shed to 37 ft. A. F. Eiserer is engineer.

Allegan, Mich.—The Allegan Farmers Co-operative Ass'n elevator was destroyed by fire Apr. 12, which started in a near-by railroad warehouse. A consignment of dynamite and detonating caps had been unloaded into the freight house the night before. The explosion which resulted as the flames reached it threw fire all over the roof of the elevator 55 ft. distant.

Detroit, Mich.—Hearing here in Federal Court Apr. 15 to determine disposition of the David Stott Flour Mills, in reorganization for more than a year, was postponed until Apr. 29. It is understood that a reorganization plan has been submitted by eastern interests, and if the proposal is not acceptable to all factions, the court is expected to order liquidation of the property immediately.

Carsonville, Mich.—Lester Greyerbiehl, 27, manager of the Bad Axe Grain Co. elevator here since November, 1939, reported theft of \$420 from his car some time between 9 and 11 p. m. Apr. 11. Greyerbiehl stated he checked receipts at the elevator that evening and placed the money, nearly \$500 in cash, in a compartment in his automobile, locked the compartment and the car door, leaving the auto parked in front of the hotel. Police stated there was no evidence that the locks had been jimmied, but the machine had been entered by someone who unlocked the doors.

SOFT WINTER WHEAT RED — WHITE — MIXED

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CHICAGO, ILL.

Detroit, Mich.—W. H. Kelley, formerly of Des Moines, Ia., has been appointed district manager of the Commander-Larabee Milling Co., with headquarters here.

MINNESOTA

Preston, Minn.—The Spies Milling Co. has installed a new feed mixer.

Wykoff, Minn.—Fire recently destroyed the feed mill of Walter Meyer.

Park Rapids, Minn.—Park Rapids Produce Co. feed mill sustained a small windstorm loss recently.

Zimmerman, Minn.—Fire destroyed the elevator and feed mill of R. F. Brown & Son here with 2,000 bus. of grain.

Hastings, Minn.—The "C" or durum mill section of the King Midas mill here is being discontinued, effective May 1.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Edwin W. Stuhr, Buffalo, N. Y. has purchased a membership in the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce.

Barry, Minn.—The Ray M. Lang Seed & Grain Co. elevator was destroyed by fire of unknown origin, discovered about 12:30 a. m. Apr. 5.

Armstrong, Minn.—F. J. Page of Jackson is the new manager of the Rippe Milling Co. elevator, succeeding A. L. Weise, who resigned.

Minneota, Minn.—The Minneota Community Elevator, managed by Melvin Benson, has installed a new poultry and livestock mash mixer.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Fire, which broke out in a dust collector machine on the sixth floor of the Atkinson flour mill, Apr. 14 caused slight damage.

Duluth, Minn.—Bob White Mills, feed and fertilizer company, will move its office to its milling plant, 1212 West Railroad street, May 1.—F. G. C.

Roseau, Minn.—Arthur Johnson, assistant manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., has been promoted to the management of the company, succeeding Mr. Dahlquist, resigned.

Raymond, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently voted to discontinue its elevator and will cancel the lease on the house to Beecher, Barrett & Lockerby Co. of Minneapolis.

Gully, Minn.—The Gully Farmers Elvtr. Co. on Apr. 6 held "open house" at its plant, introducing its enlarged and improved feed grinding and mixing facilities to the public.

Kiester, Minn.—Art Weise is the new manager for the Farmers Elvtr. Co. elevator. He formerly was with the Rippe Milling Co. at Armstrong, Ia., and the Blue Earth Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. at Blue Earth, Minn.

Donaldson, Minn.—The Farmers Union will either buy the local elevators or will build a new one. The new organization is reaching for a goal of sixty members. A temporary board which was recently elected is actively engaged in completing organization of the Union.

Freeborn, Minn.—The Hunting Elevator is being taken down and will be rebuilt. The structure housing the grinding unit will remain as it is, however. A temporary office building has been placed for use south of the elevator. Hans Jacobson is manager of the business and Dale Stensrud is assistant.

Duluth, Minn.—The Duluth side of the harbor has been cleared of ice but the Wisconsin side is still ice bound. The ice pack in the lake still extends out some 18 miles. Vesselmen expect boats to arrive here from lower lakes this week to report for cargoes. General opinion is that navigation will not open until late this month.—F. G. C.

Wabasso, Minn.—C. J. Mahal, Jos. Hoffman and Robert V. Daub have purchased the Brey & Mahal elevator from F. W. Brey and Joseph Mahal, and will operate it as the Wabasso Farmers Independent Elevator. C. J. Mahal will manage the 20,000-bu. elevator and feed mill. The house is of tile construction, the mill equipped with an oat huller, attrition mill and feed mixer.

Bigelow, Minn.—A smoldering fire, believed to have been started by spontaneous combustion, discovered shortly before 7 a. m. Apr. 15 in the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, was extinguished by prompt and efficient work of the local fire department augmented by the Worthington firemen, the latter donning gas masks to get at the heart of the blaze thru the dense smoke. Damage was confined to the elevator pit and legs. O. F. Johnson is elevator manager.

Minneapolis, Minn.—J. V. McCarthy, treasurer of McCarthy Bros. Co., was critically injured near LeSueur, Minn., Apr. 3, when his automobile collided head-on with a truck. He was removed to a local hospital in an unconscious condition. The driver of the truck was burned to death.

MISSOURI

Canton, Mo.—The Canton Co-operative Elvtr. Co. has secured a plot of river frontage south of the Ayers oil tanks and will build a loading dock for shipping grain by boat.

Miller, Mo.—So many fires of mysterious origin are occurring in the state, property owners are keeping a vigilant lookout for incendiaries. The attempt to burn the Hood Hill grain elevator has not been traced to the men who set three fires in the Aurora Mill the night of its destruction. The local elevator, owned by P. J. and E. O. Hood and the Eisenmayer Milling Co., was saved from a disastrous fire by timely discovery of the blaze about 8 p. m. Mar. 30.

High winds in March caused damage at the Missouri plants of the Hunt Bros. Elevator, Harrisonville; Rodney Milling Co., Kansas City and Buchanan Elvtr. Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

St. Louis, Mo.—St. Louis Grain Club held its annual spring dinner at Hotel Statler Apr. 12. After dinner, a special speaker addressed the gathering, followed by a program of entertainment arranged for the occasion.

Kansas City, Mo.—Walter R. Scott, sec'y and transportation commissioner of the Kansas City Board of Trade, will leave his duties at the Board to begin a two-year term as a member of the city council, having been named councilman-at-large on the Fusion ticket in the recent city election.

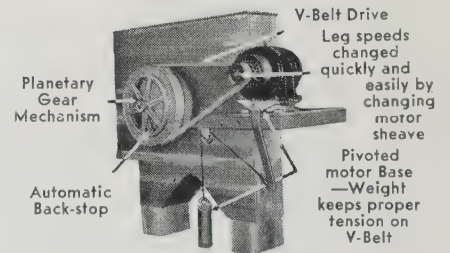
Higginsville, Mo.—The Associated Producers & Distributors of Missouri has been organized, with A. H. Meinershagen, sec'y of the Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n, chairman of the state advisory com'te, and R. D. ("Duke") Molesworth as executive sec'y. State headquarters are in this city, where Mr. Meinershagen operates the Eagle Mill & Elvtr. Co.

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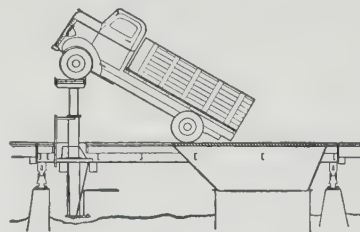
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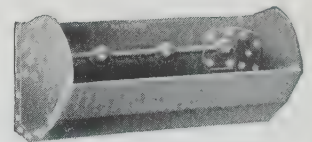
This outline drawing shows a typical Strong-Scott installation using either type. All our dumps embody the feature of suspension from the scale timbers—a patented feature and Strong-Scott dumps are the only stationary dumps that have it. Write for data on how they will save you money from the day you buy them.

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St. Joseph, Mo.—During the first week of June grain grading and marketing schools will be held in Missouri as follows: St. Joseph, June 4; Springfield, June 5; Carrollton, June 6; St. Charles, June 7. Federal grain supervisors and grain inspectors will assist at these meetings. Grain grading equipment will be demonstrated and insects injurious to stored grain will be discussed.

La Monte, Mo.—Ernest Jones, La Monte farmer, Walter Carr and Louis Lay, Knob Noster business men, will build a modern fireproof all-concrete 75,000-bu. elevator on the lots west of the La Monte Lumber Co. The Universal Const. Co., contractors, have started work on the structure, which is to be completed by harvest time. Mr. Jones will manage the business, assisted by his son, W. C. Jones.

MONTANA

Plentywood, Mont.—Alton J. Olson, manager of the Occident Elvtr. Co. elevator, and Miss Adeline Paulson of Medicine Lake, were married Mar. 30.

Helena, Mont.—R. B. Mabry will represent Cascade Mills, Inc., formerly the Cascade Milling & Elvtr. Co., in the northern half of Montana, with headquarters here.

Great Falls, Mont.—A grain grading and marketing school will be held here May 13 and 14, under the auspices of the Pacific Coast Field Headquarters of the Grain & Seed Division in co-operation with the State Extension Service. Well known grain specialists will participate in these meetings, among them Mr. White of the Pacific Coast Board of Review, Portland, Ore., and A. F. Nelson of the Chicago Board of Review. Federal Grain standards will be explained, samples of grain graded and analyzed, grain grading equipment demonstrated and kodachrome slides shown illustrating the grading of grain at terminal markets. On May 15 and 16 a similar school will be held at Bozeman, Mont.

NEBRASKA

Walthill, Neb.—The Holmquist Grain & Lumber Co. has installed an anti-friction boot pulley at its elevator.

Lightning rods have been installed on elevators of the following Nebraska firms: Mrs. Emma Hollister, Elkhorn; Pearl Boggan, Elkhorn, and Holmquist Grain & Lumber Co., Winnebago, Neb.

Hooper, Neb.—The 14,000-bu. elevator of the Farmers Union Co-op. Co. has been completed and was opened for the purchase of grain Apr. 12. The 25x28 ft. and 66 ft. high iron clad structure is equipped with modern, fast handling machinery and replaces the company's house that was destroyed by fire last Nov. 16. A four-bin coal shed is being built west of the elevator. Tillotson Const. Co. have the contract.

Gering, Neb.—Ray H. Hursh has resigned as manager of the Chester B. Brown organization and sold his interest in that company after 35 years in the bean trade. He pioneered here with the late Chester B. Brown, developing the bean industry in the east part of the valley. The Brown business has made rapid strides in the industry, now having five large plants. Under the supervision of Mr. Hursh, installation of 50 electric eye bean pickers was made recently at the local plant.

Omaha, Neb.—The present officers and executive com'te of the Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n were re-elected Apr. 12 at the second annual meeting of the Ass'n held at the Chamber of Commerce. The officers are A. G. Ellick, pres.; Harry E. Dickinson, vice-pres.; Ray R. Ridge, treas., all of Omaha, and Glenn H. LeDioyt, Lincoln, sec'y. Serving with Messrs. Ellick and Dickinson on the executive com'te are Harry R. Clark, Omaha; D. L. Gross, Lincoln; A. L. Johnson, Crete; Dr. F. D. Keim, Lincoln, and J. L. Welsh, Omaha.

Adams, Neb.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed a new truck scale.

Walthill, Neb.—The Cherny-Watson Lumber Co. is ready for this year's business with a coat of sparkling white paint over the new siding that was put on the elevator last year.

NEW ENGLAND

Caribou, Me.—Fire believed to have started from a grain dust explosion early the morning of Apr. 4, gutted the old Cox Grist Mill. The fire started when Jasper J. Corrow, employe, turned on a small heater in the office shortly after 7 a. m. A slight explosion followed, and within a few minutes the entire wooden building was a seething furnace. Corrow escaped without injury. Fire Chief Murray Mockler pointed out the mill was filled with old cobwebs in which quantities of dried grain dust had accumulated. Recently a 30-h.p. electric motor had been installed as supplement to water power in operating the plant. James F. Cox was manager of the mill and the structure was owned by the George T. Cox Estate. Mr. Cox stated partial insurance was carried on the building and machinery. He said the mill will be rebuilt as speedily as possible on a more modern scale.

NEW JERSEY

Newton, N. J.—The building and contents of a gasoline filling station operated in connection with the warehouse of the Grange League Federation was totally destroyed by fire on Apr. 7.

NEW YORK

Holley, N. Y.—Hatch-Wilson recently installed a new corn cutter and grader.

Jamestown, N. Y.—A. W. Leach, new owner of the Jamestown Roller Mill, has installed a hammermill.

Utica, N. Y.—A fire occurring in a bin of bulk distillers' grain on Apr. 2 caused a loss to the Ogden Grain Co.

Niagara Falls, N. Y.—George J. Colpoys, former superintendent of the Cataract Milling Co., died Apr. 5 following a heart attack.—G. E. T.

New York, N. Y.—Charles A. Pelow, who has been associated with the Sheldon Lattin, Inc., Buffalo, has become president of the new Eastern Feed Co., Produce Exchange building.

Albany, N. Y.—William Sanford Van Derzee, 64, many years a feed dealer here before his retirement from active business, died at his home in Selkirk recently. He was a former president of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants.

Binghamton, N. Y.—The annual convention of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants will be held here at the Hotel Arlington on June 28 and 29. An unusually large attendance is expected this year, an excellent program having been arranged for the occasion which will include an exposition of some kind.

BUFFALO LETTER

The steamer E. N. Saunders, Jr., last boat in the winter fleet in Buffalo holding storage grain, has been towed to the Dellwood elevator to have her cargo removed.—G. E. T.

J. D. Craig, assistant to the president of Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., has sent a communication to Senator James M. Mead in Washington urging the legislator to support passage of a bill amending the grain standards act covering grading of soybeans.—G. E. T.

A group of fire insurance companies has paid a loss of approximately \$300,000 on stocks and materials destroyed in the General Mills cereal plant fire Feb. 15. The loss on the building and machinery has not yet been adjusted. This will involve an additional settlement of \$250,000 or more by another group of companies which had underwritten the risk on the building and machinery. —G. E. T.

J. B. Stouten, sec'y-treas, of the Lewis Grain Corp., was re-elected president of the Corn Exchange Friday, Apr. 12. Charles B. Weydman, vice-pres. Eastern Grain Elvtr. Corp., was chosen vice-president; other officers elected were Elmer J. Koehnlein, mgr. Buffalo branch of Allied Mills, Inc., treasurer; William E. Maloney, sec'y; Richard J. Murray, ass't treasurer. Directors elected for a three year term each were Wayland P. Frost; Elmer J. Koehnlein, of Buffalo; Fred J. Lingham, Lockport, N. Y.

The Buffalo plant of the Co-operative G. L. F. Mills, Inc., has been shut down by a strike of production employes. A. L. Bibbins, president of the company, which has completed more than 90 per cent of its seasonal seed business, said the walkout took place when a temporary employe requested help in loading the 96-lb. bags of seed oats on a conveyor belt. The walkout was ordered by a com'te member of Local 19184, Flour, Feed & Cereal Workers' Union, when the help was not forthcoming. Mr. Bibbins asserted the strike was unauthorized and a violation of the union's contract with the plant.—G. E. T.

NORTH DAKOTA

Max, N. D.—The Equity Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed new grain buckets.

New Salem, N. D.—The Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. has installed a new truck lift.

Brocket, N. D.—Equity Elvtr. & Trading Co. elevator was damaged by high winds recently.

Guthrie, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently installed a new truck lift and dump grates.

Grace City, N. D.—The Monarch Elvtr. Co. is repairing the Farmers Elevator here which it recently purchased.

Searles, N. D.—The George McLean elevator is being razed. It was built originally to handle bonded grain from Canada.

Lakota, N. D.—Samuel Vary, 72, grain buyer and former elevator manager here, died Apr. 4 after an illness of several years. Mr. Vary retired from active business in 1931 because of ill health.

Kintyre, N. D.—Walter Wentz, formerly second man at the Monarch Elevator at Napoleon, has been transferred here, to manage the company's local elevator following the resignation of David R. Olson, former manager.

Fargo, N. D.—New members admitted to membership in the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota are Carter Elvtr. Co., Lisbon; Edwin N. Nelson, Lisbon; Olmstead Farmers Elvtr. Co., Egeland; Farmers Elvtr. Co., Cummings; Goodrich Grain Co., Goodrich; Carson Roller Mills, Carson; Becker Grain Co., Des Lacs; Parshall Grain Co., Parshall; Leal Farmers Exchange, Leal; Mantador Grain Co., Mantador; Anderson Grain & Fuel Co., Forman; La-Moure Grain & Fuel Co., LaMoure, N. D.

OHIO

Norwalk, O.—Edwin Pfeifer has bot the local feed establishment from Walter De Yo.

Oak Harbor, O.—Oak Harbor Co-op. Co. recently installed a new large Sidney rolling screen Cleaner.

Milford Center, O.—Ohio Grain Co-operative Ass'n, Inc., elevator, on March 20, was damaged by high winds.

Maumee, O.—Work is progressing on the 2,000,000-bu. addition to the Anderson Elevator, whose present capacity is 1,100,000 bus.

Ashville, O.—Grover C. Cline, 55, an employe of the Ashville Grain Co. for 30 years, died Apr. 16 at his home after a year's illness of a heart ailment.

Columbus, O.—The Acorn Products, Inc., has been formed by Frank B. Carson, W. D. Carson and Ashby L. Carson of this city, to engage in the manufacture and sale of live stock and poultry feeds.

Van Wert, O.—Gaylord Stemen, manager of the Woodland elevator of the Farmers Granary Co. which was destroyed by fire Apr. 6, stated that between 30 and 35 per cent of the shelled corn and wheat stored in the elevator can be salvaged. The elevator contained 25,000 bus. of corn and more than 3,000 bus. of wheat.

STRATTON GRAIN CO.

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Consignments and Future Orders Solicited

Mayfield (Gates Mills p.o.), O.—The Mayfield Milling Co. plant was destroyed by fire recently.

Pioneer, O.—We have just installed a new Burton Horizontal 1½-ton feed mixer and a Union Iron Works Western Corn Sheller No. 4. —Pioneer Milling Co.

Ada, O.—The Ada Farmers Exchange has installed new equipment including boot sheller, new style revolving screen corn cleaner, elevator legs, head drives, drags, automatic scale, manlift, drives and motors, all furnished by the Sidney Grain Machinery Co.

South Solon, O.—The elevator of the Guy Currey estate together with five carloads of feed and a quantity of grain and soybeans and three adjoining buildings, badly damaged by fire April 17. Mr. Currey was killed Mar. 25 when his automobile was struck by a train near South Charleston.

Columbus, O.—The Gwinn Milling Co. has awarded contract for construction of 20 concrete bins 90 ft. high, 20 ft. in diameter, having a combined capacity of 400,000 bus. of grain, to A. Clemans Const. Co. This will more than double the capacity of the local plant. Completion is scheduled for July 1.

Washington C. H., O.—John W. Eshelman & Son, of Lancaster, Pa., has purchased the C. E. Lloyd Elevator and feed mill and has taken possession of the business. C. E. Lloyd, head of the Lloyd Grain & Elevtr. Co., stated the deal, which had been pending for some time, was closed Apr. 6. The plant consists of elevator, feed mill and storage bins of 100,000 bus. capacity. He stated the company's plant in Bloomingburg, formerly the McDowell Elevator and Mill, is not included in the transaction. Eshelman & Son own plants also in Lancaster, Pa., York, Pa., and Circleville.

Sharonville, O.—The Drackett Co. has under construction a \$1,500,000 industrial development, a soybean processing plant, on a 75-acre tract at Sharon and Lockland Roads, south of here. The plant will be put in operation next September to handle this year's crop of soybeans. Storage facilities at the plant are almost completed and shipments are being accepted. Buildings and equipment for manufacturing, warehousing, offices, laboratory, power plant, restaurant and maintenance are included in the plans. The mill will be equipped with facilities for rapid weighing, inspecting and handling of the tremendous quantities of beans needed. Initial operations will be confined to extracting oil and making soybean meal. Other steps in processing will depend upon research under way on the scores of products which are derived from the oil and meal. H. R. Drackett, president of the company, stated. The yellow soybean will be the only type handled at the new plant. Good transportation facilities are provided by improved state highways and railroad trackage, the plant being served by a half mile side track connecting with the Pennsylvania R. R. and is within the reciprocal switching limits of Cincinnati which provides connecting service with the Big Four, the B. & O., the Ohio Northern, Panhandle, N. & W. and the C. & O. Railroads.

Columbus, O.—The Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n will hold its entertainment and luncheon for the ladies attending its convention here June 17 and 18 in the "Red Room" of the Neil House, convention headquarters. The Ass'n's banquet will be held on the evening of June 17, at 6:30 o'clock, and will be presided over by the Ass'n's ex-president, Boots O'Brien. Dr. Cliff Carpenter of Allied Mills, Chicago, and Herman Fakler of the Millers National Federation, Chicago, will lead in community singing during the banquet. An entertaining program will follow in the Junior Ballroom. Prominent speakers for the meeting will be Dr. Bethke, of the Ohio Experimental Station, Wooster, O., subject, "What Constitutes Quality in Feed"; Herman Fakler; Harry Sain, State Industrial Commissioner, Columbus, O., subject, "Save Life, Limb and Premium Rates"; Dr. Cliff Carpenter, who will present "Vitamins on Parade," a technicolor film; Stanley Leybourne, chief of Feeds, Seeds & Fertilizer Division of the Department of Agriculture. A terminal man will give a talk that should be of interest to all, on what he would do if he operated a country elevator, and a country elevator man will tell what he would do if he operated a terminal elevator. Anyone with pet grievances that they would like to air will have an opportunity to do so.—W. W. Cummings, sec'y.

Piqua, O.—G. A. Holland, well known feed man, was acquitted by a jury in Troy on Apr. 17, of a charge of arson in connection with the \$100,000 fire that destroyed the plant of the Holland Mills Division of Glidden Co. last December. Chief witness for the state was William Dowty, now serving a reformatory term for setting the fire, who testified that Mr. Holland induced him to start the blaze. Defense witnesses questioned Dowty's truthfulness and described him as unstable. Mr. Holland is now managing the Holland Pioneer Mills here.

Waverly, O.—Charles E. Haynes, 72, grain dealer of this city, died at the home of his son, Corbett C. Haynes, Mar. 28. Altho Mr. Haynes had been in failing health for some time, death came unexpectedly. Mr. Haynes came to Waverly about 20 years ago, after success as a timber dealer, and took over the Lee Mill and Elevator, operating this plant for the greater portion of his local residence. In the grain business he was associated with his son, Corbett. Due to the depression the company was dissolved, and since then, until his death, Mr. Haynes had been associated with his son in the

grain and coal business, being president of the Scioto Valley Grain Co., whose plant is located in South Waverly.

OKLAHOMA

Miami, Okla.—Stauffer Grain Co. elevator on April 6 was damaged by high winds.

Cleveland, Okla.—The Farmers Union Co-operative Corp. has been granted a charter. Capital stock, \$2,500.

Calumet, Okla.—The Farmers Grain Co. elevator, owned by F. M. Laughlin, was destroyed by fire discovered about midnight Apr. 12.

Enid, Okla.—The 2,000,000-bu. elevator for Union Equity Elevtr. Co., erected by Chalmers & Borton at a cost of approximately \$275,000, is almost completed.

Enid, Okla.—The annual convention of the Oklahoma Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n will be held here, at the Youngblood Hotel, May 15 and 16. Plans have been made to entertain a large gathering of grain men on the occasion.



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T. E. IBBERSON COMPANY

Engineers and Contractors

Minneapolis, Minn.

Shawnee, Okla.—W. H. Williams, formerly manager of the Atoka Milling Co. at Atoka, Okla., is now connected with the main office of the Shawnee Milling Co. here.

Atoka, Okla.—W. H. (Bill) Williams, for some time in charge of the Atoka Milling Co., has been transferred to Shawnee where he will be connected with the main office of the Shawnee Milling Co., and Burris Cloar, with the Pauls Valley Milling Co., has been made manager of the local concern.

Sayre, Okla.—E. C. Simmons and son recently purchased the McGrath elevator, located just west of the postoffice, from Oscar Ewton. The building is being remodeled and will be opened soon, a feed store to be conducted there in connection with the elevator business. The Messrs. Simmons were connected with the Paddack Grain & Feed Co. prior to purchasing the elevator.

Pond Creek, Okla.—The Farmers Grain Co. has let the contract for erection of a 60,000-bu. storage elevator to Chalmers & Borton. The new structure being built about 100 ft. north of the present elevator, will have four 13-ft. tanks and interstice bins, and will be 127 ft. high. It will contain 15 bins and will be equipped with new, modern machinery, and is expected to be finished by June 15. F. S. Robertson is local manager.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Stayton, Ore.—The old historic red mill, a landmark built in 1856, is being dismantled.—F. K. H.

Penawawa, Wash.—The Stueckle and Broeckle families of the Dusty-Penawawa region have started construction of a 25,000-bu. elevator.

Camas, Wash.—The Crown-Zellerbach Mill officials are planning construction of a four-story addition to the mill's bag storage department.

Hartline, Wash.—The Sperry Flour Mills has let the contract for construction of a 100,000-bu. bulk grain elevator and large sacked warehouse.

Lapwai, Ida.—Lewiston Grain Growers, Inc., is adding 50,000 bus. bulk capacity to its plant here, bringing the total capacity to 70,000 bus.

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Wapato, Wash.—Charles Layman has constructed a concrete addition to his building, and added a feed department to his grocery business.

Sweetwater, Ida.—Lewiston Grain Growers, Inc., is increasing its local storage capacity 25,000 bus., bringing the total capacity here to 205,000 bus.

Rosalia, Wash.—C. V. Harbour, 70, owner of a feed mill and warehouse which he has operated since 1927, died in the Rockwood Clinic in Spokane, Apr. 5.

Ritzville, Wash.—The bins of the O'Neill Grain Co.'s new elevator have been constructed and the headhouse is being built. It is expected to have the elevator completed early in May.

Packard, Wash.—A new elevator will be built here for the Packard Farmers Warehouse Co., capacity 100,000 bus., with 12 bins and all latest types of machinery. The Hogenson Const. Co. has the contract.

Sunset, Wash.—The St. John Grain Growers has awarded contract to W. J. Morrell to construct a 90,000-bu. bulk grain elevator here, giving the Grain Growers both bulk and sack facilities at each of its four stations: St. John, Ewan, Sunset and Willada.

Almota, Wash.—The Almota Farmers Elvtr. & Warehouse Co. will build a 120,000-bu. elevator here, to be electrically operated and constructed so wheat can be transferred from elevator to boats operating on the Snake River. Construction contract has been let to Hogenson Const. Co.

Yakima, Wash.—Twelve Yakima feed dealers met in the Donnelly Hotel, Apr. 11 for a dinner and business session. Floyd Oles of Seattle, former manager of the Pacific Northwest Feed Dealers Ass'n, was present. State com'ite appointment, trade practices and feed control were discussed.

Benge, Wash.—The Benge Elvtr. Co. has awarded contract for construction of an 85,000-bu. grain elevator to Con Eckhardt, Tom Hurst, manager, announced recently. Cost of the new elevator, rebuilding of the present small one and erection of an office and scale house is estimated at \$17,000. New machinery will be installed.

Umatilla, Ore.—The Pendleton Grain Growers, Inc.'s plant has been completed and is ready to receive tests. It has a 50,000-bu. capacity, with a loading capacity to barges of 3,500 bus. per hour. The conveyor system from the plant to the Columbia River is 400 ft. long. The elevator is of concrete and steel construction, built by the Hogenson Const. Co.

Longview, Wash.—The Continental Grain Co. has approved plans which provide for payment by the company of the cost of a \$120,000 storage addition at Longview grain elevator, according to advices from the Longview Port Commission. S. A. McLean, elevator manager, stated ten new bins would provide storage space for an additional 400,000 bus. of wheat.—F.K.H.

Salem, Ore.—The Bing Feed Co. and the Salem Seed & Implement Co. have consolidated and stocks of the former company have been moved to the Salem Seed & Implement Co. E. H. Bingenheimer of the Bing Feed Co., has become vice-president of the Salem Seed & Implement Co. and will have charge of the feed and grain operations with Walter Smith, president, in charge of seeds and other activities of the company.

Walla Walla, Wash.—The J. J. Chrisholm Grain & Feed Co. has entered the wholesale feed business. Its downtown office has been moved to its feed plant and general offices there have been remodeled, new porches added, and a speaking system installed. A modern mill including a corn cutter, wheat washer, pellet mill, molasses mixers have been installed; grain storage capacity increased and a modern display room added.

Glenwood, Wash.—The Farmers Union Warehouse of Glenwood will construct an elevator on the site of the old Pacific Coast Elvtr. Co.'s warehouse, to have a 100,000-bu. bulk wheat capacity. The structure will be the wooden cribbing type and will have either 15 or 25 bins, contractors having been asked to submit bids on both sizes. The present facilities of the company consist of a three compartment warehouse of 234,000 bus. sacked grain capacity. Roy L. Smith, Colfax, vice-pres., was elected president Apr. 6 to succeed Ben F. Seagle, recently killed in an automobile accident. Guy W. Irwin, Colfax, is the company's manager.

Penawawa, Wash.—The Colfax Grain Growers, Inc., will start construction May 1 of a 20,000-bu. elevator, on the site of the present warehouse purchased last February from O. A. Beckwith, and may necessitate the razing of a part of the structure. There will be no less than 15 bins and will accommodate about 25 farmer members whose land comes to the river. It will be located to afford both railway car and barge loadings. Completion is expected before harvest.

Hartline, Wash.—The Farmers Union Grain Co. has awarded the contract for construction of its 85,000-bu. bulk elevator annex here to the Hogenson Const. Co. The new structure will join the present crib elevator on the east and handling there will be thru the main elevator equipment. The annex will give the plant a total capacity of 215,000 bus. bulk storage space in addition to two large sack warehouses. H. H. Higgins is manager of the elevator.

Wendell, Ida.—The E. G. Commons elevator is practically completed. The corrugated iron sheathing has been placed on the outside of the house, and the elevating equipment and motors are being installed. A truck dump has been installed and six large bins and one smaller one will receive the grain. The elevator will provide storage of grains for turkey feeding during the harvest season, to be held and milled into feeds during the remainder of the year.

Ione, Ore.—The Morrow County Grain Growers, Inc., have completed a deal with the Farmers' Elvtr. Co., taking over all the warehouses, equipment and other grain handling facilities of the latter company. Warehouses included in the transaction are at Heppner, Ione and McNab and represent a storage capacity of approximately 500,000 bus. The new owners took possession Apr. 1. G. J. Ryans is manager of the Grain Growers co-operative.

Colfax, Wash.—A series of grain grading schools will be held as follows in the Pacific Northwest, under the auspices of the Pacific Coast Field Headquarters of the Grain & Seed Division, co-operating with the State Extension Service: Colfax, May 4; Craigmont, Ida., May 6; Caldwell, Ida., May 8; Idaho Falls, Ida., May 10. Mr. White of the Pacific Coast Board of Review, Portland, Ore., A. F. Nelson of the Chicago Board of Review and State Extension specialists will participate in the meetings. The school will cover the explanation of the Federal grain standards; carload sampling and grain grading demonstration by the local Federal Supervisors; the analysis and grading of samples of grain; practice in the operation of grain grading equipment and talks on such subjects as protein testing, production of desirable varieties and recommended seed treatment to prevent disease. Kodachrome slides illustrating the grading of grain at terminal markets will be used and practice will be given in the identification of the wheats most common to the Pacific Northwest.

PENNSYLVANIA

Sandy Lake, Pa.—G. A. Freyermuth recently installed a vertical feed mixer with motor drive.

Oldframe (Smithfield p.o.), Pa.—Lightning set fire to the feed mill of W. C. Rohrer, recently destroying the structure and a quantity of feed. The loss was estimated at \$10,000, with partial insurance.

Rushland, Pa.—Harry L. Davis of Richboro has opened a feed mill in the former Harbison dairy station. The mill equipment includes a hammermill, magnetic separator, feed mixer with adjustable molasses attachment for custom mixing, a 3,000 gal. molasses tank installed on the second floor, and three electric motors. Three loading platforms are being built. Mr. Davis purchased the building last December and has had extensive repairs and remodeling done.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Wessington Springs, S. D.—The Farmers Union Elevator is planning to install a power feed mixer soon to enable it to manufacture all kinds of feeds and mash.

Bonesteel, S. D.—The Farmers Grain Co. has been sold to William B. Sondgeroth, who for the last fifteen years has managed the business. The purchase includes two grain elevators, a flour and feed building and coal sheds, located on the C. & N. W. railway right-of-way in the northwest part of town.

Garden City, S. D.—Otto Thoe, formerly of Crocker, is manager of the Farmers Mercantile & Elevtr. Co., succeeding the late Ole G. Haugen.

Garden City, S. D.—Ole G. Haugen, 57, manager of the Farmers Mercantile & Elevtr. Co., died Mar. 1 in a Bradley Hospital. He had been engaged in the grain trade for many years and was manager of the local firm since 1930.

Hayti, S. D.—The Hayti Farmers Elevtr. Co. is operating its new feed mill equipment, recently installed. A 26-inch attrition mill, operated by two 30-h.p. motors have been added. Other motors operate the blower and magnetic separator.

Beresford, S. D.—Maynard Haugen is new manager of the Farmers Co-operative Elevtr. Co., replacing A. T. Hong. Mr. Haugen has been assisting at the elevator for some time. Mr. Hong, who was manager for the last three years, resigned to accept a similar position in Lennox.

Lennox, S. D.—A. T. Hong has been appointed manager of the Farmers Commodity Exchange. He formerly was manager of the Farmers Co-operative Elevtr. Co. elevator at Beresford. The local business consists of a feed mill and complete elevator service, the buildings having been built last fall.

SOUTHEAST

White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.—R. L. Rose-close is building a brick building on Court St., to house his feed business. The new structure is 36x80 ft. and one story high.

Ardmore (Ardmore, Tenn., p. o.), Ala.—Almoth E. Smith, Jr., 30, who was identified as an official of the Vulcan Milling Co., Birmingham, Ala., was arrested in Birmingham Apr. 4 and placed in the county jail on a charge of arson in connection with a fire last fall at the Ardmore Grain Co. plant.

TENNESSEE

Troy, Tenn.—A warehouse of the Tenn Grain Co. was destroyed by fire recently.

McMinnville, Tenn.—The old grist mill, built in 1808 on Hill Creek, will be preserved as one of the few remaining landmarks of Warren County by its new owners.

Smithville, Tenn.—The Fitts Feed & Grain Co. is the name of a new firm that will continue the business carried on under the management of the late Sam Fitts. Jim M. Fitts, Austin Whitlock and Charles Eller are members of the firm, and will buy and sell grain, feeds, wool, live-stock, etc. Messrs. Whitlock and Eller will be in active charge of the business.

TEXAS

Texahoma, Tex.—Riffe Bros., Inc., elevator, on April 10, was damaged by high winds.

Dallas, Tex.—The Imperial Feed & Poultry House held "open house" recently when it opened for business on Holmes St.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—Transit Grain Co. has installed a No. 3 Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, 1½-ton capacity, with motor drive.

Galveston, Tex.—An overheated bearing on a conveyor caused a fire in the Texas Star Flour Mills Co. elevator on Apr. 5. The blaze was extinguished before any great amount of damage resulted.

Fort Worth, Tex.—H. B. Dorsey, ex-sec'y of the Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n, has left the hospital with its beautiful nurses and returned to the attractive gardens of his old home and will soon be digging out the weeds.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Thomas F. West, owner of the West Grain & Seed Co., has acquired an interest in and will merge with the Stubbs-Young Grain & Seed Co. The latter company operates mills here and at Lubbock, Tex. Mr. West will take an active part in the management of the combined firms, which will continue under the Stubbs-Young name.

Hereford, Tex.—The J. A. Pitman Grain Co. is building a 300,000-bu. concrete addition to its present 200,000-bu. concrete elevator. The new structure will consist of six 24 ft. tanks and interstices with a belt conveyor both at top and bottom. This will give the company approximately 550,000 bus. capacity. The A. F. Roberts Const. Co. has the contract and began work on the addition Apr. 8.

Happy, Tex.—The Happy Wheat Growers Ass'n is building a 25,000-bu. stud type grain elevator. Contract for the structure was awarded the A. F. Roberts Const. Co.

Greenville, Tex.—Kay Kimbell, head of the Kimbell-Diamond Milling Co., and associated milling and elevator interests in Texas, purchased the property of the Texas Refining Co. The Texas Refining Co. operates a mixed feed manufacturing plant in addition to its facilities for refining cotton seed oil and production of by-products. The property was previously owned by John D. Middleton.

Fort Worth, Tex.—A grain grading and marketing school will be held here on May 9, preceding the Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n convention opening here May 10 and continuing thru May 11. Co-operating agencies are the Texas Extension Service, the local Federal Grain & Seed Division office, Fort Worth Grain & Cotton Exchange, and the Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n. Grain dealers will be given training in the actual analysis of oats, grain sorghums, wheat, corn, red top and sudan grass seed. A demonstration of grain grading equipment will be given and Extension Specialists from the Texas A. & M. College will discuss disease control in wheat, weevil control and the Federal seed law. A similar meeting will be held in Amarillo on May 25 in co-operation with the Amarillo Exchange.

Beaumont, Tex.—The Josey-Miller Co. is celebrating its 35th anniversary this month, and its officers and employees are justly proud of its record as one of Beaumont's biggest enterprises and one of the largest single users of rice products in the United States. The company today manufactures and markets more than 70 kinds of feeds, and handles many other kindred products. It is the only company receiving water shipments of grain over the city docks. Founded by Boone Kirk, R. C. Miller and J. E. Josey as the Kirk-Miller-Josey Co., after a year's operation Messrs. Miller and Josey bought Mr. Kirk's interest and founded the Josey-Miller Co. Rapid growth followed and in 1929 the concern was incorporated and Mr. Josey and Mr. Miller retired from active work, promoting to general manager W. H. Culpepper, who had been with the company many years. Mr. Josey is president, and Mr. Miller vice-president. The plant employs 108 persons. The company will mark its anniversary by the placing on the market of a new product, Jo-Mil Dog Cubes. A new pellet machine has been installed for manufacture of the food, suitable for poultry, dogs, cattle and hogs.

UTAH

Logan, Utah.—A grain grading and marketing school will be held here on May 20, under the auspices of the Pacific Coast Field Headquarters co-operating with the State Extension Service. Prominent grain specialists will give talks; practical demonstrations will be made of grain grading equipment; samples of grain will be graded and analyzed, and practice will be given in the identification of the wheats most common to the Pacific Northwest.

WISCONSIN

Rio, Wis.—J. S. Price is out of the grain business here.

Janesville, Wis.—The Graham Feed & Seed Co. here offered free tickets to see "Pinocchio" at a local theatre to purchasers of certain merchandise.—H. C. B.

Pigeon Falls, Wis.—Operation of the new P. K. Ekern Co. feed mill, built to replace the one destroyed by fire some time ago, will start the latter part of this month.

Marinette, Wis.—The Marinette Flour & Feed Co. has been incorporated; capital 600 shares par \$100 each. Incorporators: Helen Nelson, N. C. Hokenson, Emmitt McCarthy.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Alexander Berger, 82, a native of Wisconsin, died Apr. 11. Mr. Berger had grain and railroad interests thruout the middle west, especially in Tucson, Ariz., where he maintained a winter home.

Grantsburg, Wis.—The Farmers Co-operative Creamery & Produce Co. entered the flour and feed business on Apr. 1, having purchased the equipment and stock of the Farmers Feed Store operated by the Rev. J. J. Dahle and Joe Larson. Mr. Larson was retained by the new owners to work in the feed department.

Grantsburg, Wis.—Al F. Burns is operating the former Frederic Milling Co. purchased by him some time ago, as the Mill Products Store.

Tomah, Wis.—The Farmers Elevtr. Ass'n recently voted to change the present ass'n from a corporation to a co-operative ass'n. A new feed mill and a corn and wheat cracker were installed at the local elevator.

Jefferson, Wis.—William Frank has turned over his interests in the Jefferson Flour & Feed Mill to his son, Lawrence. Mr. Frank is retiring because of ill health. He served as an officer in the Central Retail Feed Ass'n of which he has always been a loyal booster.

WYOMING

Riverton, Wyo.—The Riverton Flour & Feed Mills has been leased to Chester Nuss of Louisville, Kan. Mr. Nuss will remodel and enlarge the facilities of the mill before starting active operation.

Increased naval activity in the North Sea and in Norwegian waters is expected to restrict tonnage available for any but the shortest Atlantic ocean routes, centering European demand for breadstuffs in the North American markets. Argentina's surplus of wheat is small, and expected to be absorbed by Brazil. The long ocean route from Australia to warring nations is so long that few ships are expected to be allocated to this trade.

Washington, D. C.—Federal land banks foreclosed on 12,508 farms during the calendar year ending Dec. 31, 1939. A. G. Black, governor of the Farm Credit Administration, says that 30 per cent of the foreclosures were due to over-appraisals that left borrowers unable to carry the debt burden under normal conditions; 53 per cent were due to the "borrower not doing his honest best;" 4 per cent were attributed to "borrower not taking proper care of security," and 11 per cent to "borrower not making proper application of farm income."

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Government Wheat Crop Insurance

By EARL PURVINES of Pleasant Plains, Ill., Chicago District Manager of the F. C. I. C., before the Grain Market Analysts Club.

Ever since men and machines moved into the semiarid Great Plains, there have been frequent crop failures. The pattern might vary—sometimes good crops would come five, six or seven in a row—and then a series of poor years. Other times good crops and poor would alternate. But on the average, failure is all too frequent.

AN EXPERIMENT.—It was not until 1939 that any kind of "all-risk" crop insurance was made available to farmers and then it was limited to wheat. The program is an experiment to determine whether or not a system of insurance can be developed under which growers of crops can obtain the same protection for their growing crops as do the handlers who transport, process, and market the grain.

Because of the experimental nature of this program, the results that are being obtained extend far beyond wheat. The implications of crop insurance are as vast as the great losses that have been suffered by growers in the past, not only in wheat but in other cash crops as well.

LOSSES have been so severe at times that they have been too heavy for the individual grower to bear, and time and again have required expenditure of public funds. For example, \$616,000,000 was expended in emergency feed and seed loans and relief grants over the ten-year period ending June, 1936.

The wheat crop insurance program has completed one full crop year of operation in respect to the 1939 crop and is now well into its second year.

There have been some commercial attempts to write "all-risk" crop insurance as far back as 1899, but they ran into such difficulty because they lacked the extensive actuarial data that we now know is necessary. They naturally started on a small scale, and we now know that a wide spread of risk, a large-scale operation, is necessary. Their findings indicated that crop insurance was a business with small profit possibilities, and one that required a large amount of capital.

THE GROWER taking out a wheat crop insurance policy may insure either 50 or 75 per cent of his average yield. This acts to eliminate the so-called moral hazard since it is more to the growers' advantage to harvest a full yield rather than to collect insurance.

Since the insurance rates are based on long-time averages, over a representative period, premiums paid in by growers should approximately balance with the indemnities paid out. Protection to growers arises from the fact that the individual grower who has insurance is certain that he will not draw a blank in wheat income during any one year. He is also certain that even tho a series of poor crop years may strike his farm, he will still have at least 75 per cent of his average crop yield, year in and out.

You can see that the wheat crop insurance program parallels the interests of the grain trade at many points. The all-wheat feature of the plan would not have been possible without a smoothly functioning grain trade. In the early days of crop insurance, some individuals thought that it would be impossible to establish a grain policy for the Corporation that would be satisfactory to farmers, to the Corporation, and the grain handling industry. They said it might be necessary for the Corporation to build its own warehouses. Others believed that the grain reserves would cost far too much to carry and that the reserve would exert a depressing effect on the market.

GRAIN TRADE CO-OPERATED.—Most of these objections vanished completely as the program developed. The grain trade has co-operated to the fullest extent of its facilities to

aid us in continuing the crop insurance program as practically and economically as possible. As early as November of 1936, a national representative of the Terminal Elevator Grain Merchants Ass'n said that because of the public service function of crop insurance and the long-time nature of its storage, the grain trade would be willing to carry the reserve at half the regular commercial rates.

The accumulation of the grain reserve has not been as difficult as it was anticipated. Most farmers found it more convenient to pay their premiums in cash equivalent or to turn over warehouse receipts which could be converted easily into cash and invested in the reserve. Since the quantity of wheat delivered for premiums has been in small lots, the Corporation has not attempted to accumulate wheat at country points, but has purchased its store of supplies already in place at terminals and sub-terminal markets. These purchases have been made thru the usual commercial channels.

TWO ELEMENTS have been given primary consideration in making purchases: (1) Preference was given to wheat in storage in federally licensed warehouses; (2) the price of such wheat had to be within the competition range of the market.

The grain trade naturally is interested in the grain reserve. As yet, the most we have accumulated is 15 million bushels. It is possible, that should we run into a series of favorable crop years, quite a sizable reserve might build up—perhaps as much as 50 to 100 million bushels. However, I'm sure that the grain trade knows that this reserve cannot become a threat to the market. Its operation is entirely automatic, geared to the insurance needs of producers. Wheat accumulates only as growers pay in premiums, and it releases wheat only as growers require such wheat to cover crop losses. In effect, wheat in the reserve is held in trust for growers to be released when crop failures have reduced their production. It is apparent that such a reserve in no way interferes with the normal operations of the market.

CO-OPERATION of the grain trade has extended far beyond making available the usual facilities. During the months in which the program was being presented to farmers, we had reports from the field that many grain elevators, mills, and feed and seed handlers were playing an active part in informing farmers of the program and urging them to sign up. In some cases, elevators advertised the plan with their own funds. In many cases, elevator operators provided the farmers with credit with which to finance the premium payments.

During the first year of crop insurance on the 1939 crop, more than 165,000 wheat growers in 31 states took out policies, paying in more than 6,700,000 bus. of wheat and insuring themselves of approximately 64,000,000 bus. of production. The plan was new and required a large investment on the part of the grower. The results obtained were above the expectations of the sponsors of the plan.

The Corporation was particularly interested in obtaining as varied a participation as possible in view of the experimental nature of the program. We believe the fact that policies covered practically all types of farms under varied climatic conditions contributed much to the soundness of the results. The wheat accumulated thru premium payments was stored at 42 points in 10 states. Under the 1940 program 400,000 growers were insured with premium payments of approximately 15,000,000 bus., insuring themselves of a production of approximately 105,000,000 bus.

The most important test of the program came with the 1939 harvest and the settlement of losses. As the indemnities came in they fur-

nished the proof of the program that both the farmers and the Corporation were waiting for.

The co-operation of elevator operators in many communities facilitated the work of adjusting losses, since they provided an easy check on the amount of wheat marketed from a given farm. I might also add that many of the elevators loaned com'ites testing equipment and gave them valuable advice as to the methods of measurement of wheat stored on farms.

In appraising the value of the crop insurance program it seems to me that two things stand out. First, it has demonstrated the workability of crop insurance principles. We believe that we are on the right track and that the mechanics which were applied to wheat might be adapted easily to other crops. Second, the indemnities that growers received in 1939 represent income that otherwise they would have lost thru hazards beyond their control. These indemnities were not charity or subsidy. They were the result of a definite plan by which the wheat growing industry can carry its own losses as a part of its general overhead.

MR. PURVINES stated in reply to questions that 90 per cent of the policyholders prefer payment in cash rather than wheat; that the purchase of futures instead of cash wheat had been favorably considered and probably would be profitable under the proper personnel, but the law specifically prevented dealing in futures.

Ottawa, Can.—Canadian mills ground 52,042,809 bus. of wheat during the first seven months of the 1939-40 crop year that began with last August. In the same period last year the total was 42,313,935 bus.—Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Kernel hardness in wheat can be measured by a simple pearling test, according to published studies by J. W. Taylor, B. B. Bayles and C. C. Fifield. They found results consistent with known facts on the relative hardness of different varieties.

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- 411-5 contains 60 sets Form A, 10 Form B, 10 Form C, 10 Form D and 10 Form E.

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From Abroad

Wheat prospects the poorest in a decade are reported officially by Rumania, Hungary and Bulgaria.

Argentina—The Argentine Bank of the Nation was authorized to loan farmers 15c per bu. on corn, on a shelled basis, when the corn is properly stored on farms, by a decree announced Apr. 2.

The 1939-40 Argentine corn crop, now being harvested, is expected to yield 434,000,000 bushels, the second largest crop on record. The record crop was 452,000,000 bus., produced in 1930-31. Last season's crop was 191,000,000 bus.

The Russian autocracy has granted collectivized farms the privilege to sow and harvest when they like, in order to increase production, which has been falling off under bureaucratic control and lack of individual incentive under communism.

Australia's wheat board has appointed a selling com'ite in Shanghai consisting of the Shanghai representatives of three large exporters. A subsidy of more than 35c per bu. would be required for U. S. wheat to meet the competition of Australian wheat in North China.

Puerto Nuevo, Argentina—Machinery for the large new government grain elevator being built is not likely to be shipped by the German firm having the contract; and it is expected the National Grain Elevator Commission will let a new contract to some firm willing to bid on the original contract.

Rumania has prohibited exportation of wheat. War threats last fall prevented sowing of the normal acreage, and with 1,000,000 men from the country's 20,000,000 inhabitants still under arms it is feared spring sowing will be far below normal. Current estimates place the next Rumanian wheat crop at little more than half of normal. Last year Rumania produced 164,925,000 bus.

British food reserves are greater than before the war as a result of rationing, government monopoly buying and efforts of merchant fleets, according to recent announcement by the British Food Ministry. Reports are that the government is spending \$3,000,000 weekly to prevent undue rises in prices of meat, milk and flour. Food costs, generally, have risen 16 to 17 per cent in Britain since the beginning of the war.

Discriminatory Wage-Hour Law Reduces Labor's Income

BY TRAVELER

NEIL VASS, of the Michigan Elevator Exchange, Lansing, Mich., points to one of the effects of the discriminations that grow out of the federal Wage-Hour law, which is many times more harmful to labor than it is helpful.

Michigan bean shippers commonly employ farm women, and housewives, who desire to pick up a few extra dollars, to hand-pick beans. These women are paid on a piece work basis, normally receiving 7c per pound of culls picked from the beans. They may or may not work regular hours as suits their pleasure.

Country shippers, located within an "area of production," are exempted from the provisions of the Wage-Hour law, and are thus able to operate in the normal manner. Michigan Elevator Exchange purchases, however, move out of the "area of production" before picking. Thus the Exchange was required by the Wage-Hour law to pay pickers a minimum of 30c per hour, and was required to limit the number of hours a woman might work to 40 per week. This increase in rate of pay, and reduction in number of hours, so loaded the expense of picking, which was further multiplied by increased expense in social security and payroll taxes on the increased rate of pay, that continuation of

hand picking would have forced the Exchange out of the bean business.

In self-defense, and in an effort to save its bean business, the Exchange discharged 120 women who had been in its employ at its Port Huron plant, and replaced them with 120 mechanical "electric eye" pickers, leased on a piece-work basis, and free from domination by a discriminatory Wage-Hour law.

As a result of the law, 120 robots work merrily away on a diet of electricity, while 120 women have less to spend in the retail stores of Port Huron.

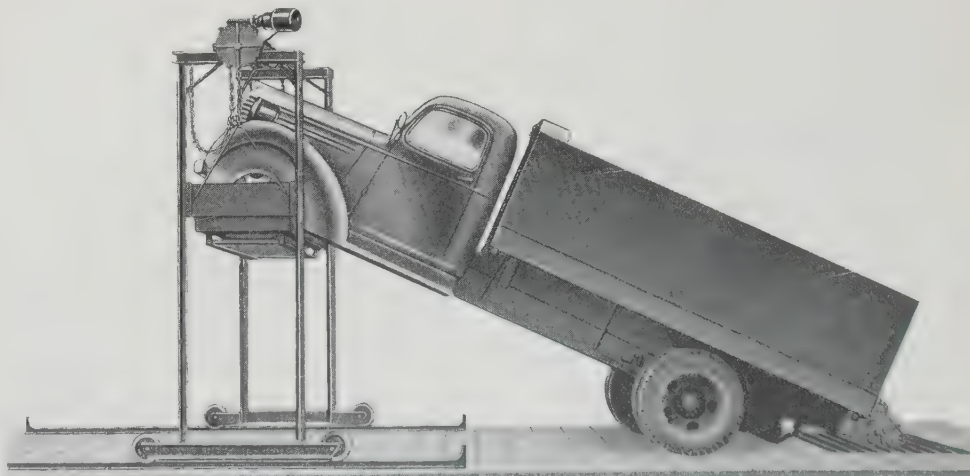
Two Improved Truck Dumps

Several improved types of grain dumps which offer new features of safety, flexibility, and economy have just been announced by the Globe Hoist Company. The new model which has attracted wide attention in the grain trade is Type "J." It is mounted on railroad-type tracks 15 feet long spiked to the floor of the elevator. These tracks permit the unit to be rolled back or forward so any length of truck or wagon can dump into the same floor opening. The unit requires no overhead or side suspension from the walls of the building, and as a result, all the weight rests on the floor. This extra safety and stability, officials say, is one of the most attractive features of the new dump. The unit can be quickly moved outside the building for use in corn sealing, or can be moved to another location if the owner changes place of business.

Another safety feature being stressed by the manufacturer is the fact that the lift cradle is raised by heavy heat-treated chains. Each chain link fits into a pocket wheel as the load is lifted or lowered so that the load is under positive control, with no chance of slipping or failure. The framework of the dump consists of heavy channel steel and T section, with all parts electric-arc welded for strength and rigidity. All gears are sealed against dust and dirt and run in a bath of grease.

This new model is available in a type for electric operation and in another type for air operation where electricity is not available.

The Globe Hoist Company has also announced a new "Type L" overhead grain dump, embodying new safety and service features. This dump rolls on overhead tracks to accommodate any length vehicle, and the lifting is done by heavy chains as in the Model J. The overhead tracks consist of two I beams. Four heavy duty trolleys ride these beams and each trolley has wheels on both sides of the beam so it is physically impossible for the superstructure to slip off the track. The lift is equipped with automatic shut-offs, safety-type wheel ramps, and other improvements which, according to the manufacturers, make it safe and strong.



Improved Truck Dump Traveling on Rails.

Michigan Dealer Depends on Truck Transportation

BY TRAVELER

"WE WORRIED a good deal about the future of our elevators when the New York Central announced a few years ago it would discontinue service and take up the rails on the Michigan section of its Goshen, Ind., to Battle Creek, Mich., branch," says W. F. Wolfe, manager of the Wolfe Grain Co. at Athens, Mich. "The elevator operators along the line got together and spent a lot of money in an effort to force the railroad to keep the branch in operation."

"Four years ago the rails were taken up. Instead of quitting and abandoning their plants the elevator operators adjusted themselves to a new situation and a new method of operation."

"Contrary to expectations, we found business better than when we depended upon rail service. Feeds became a more important part of our business. Trucks became our means of transportation. The area we served widened. Our service to our customers broadened."

"Even on coal we lost no trade. We had to have our coal shipped to a station seven miles away. But our freight rate to that station was 25c per ton less than it was to a sidetrack at Athens, and this difference paid for the cost of trucking, especially when we were able to make many deliveries direct from the truck and avoid double handling."

Wolfe Grain Co. at Athens, Mich., is one of four plants belonging to this company. Other plants are located at Leonidas, Mich., Shipshewana and Topeka, Ind. The Leonidas plant is also without rail transportation.

The company employs 15 trucks at its four elevators, most of them semi-trailers that haul as much as 10 tons on a load.

Four of the trucks are located at Athens. Three of these are semi-trailers, the fourth a light pick-up used for quick local deliveries.

With four plants, and a thriving wholesale business in Wana feeds and seeds, the company is able to keep the trucks busy. Moving out from Athens with a load of feed and seed for delivery to retailers, a truck will circle to pick up a load of millfeed at a Michigan mill, take this down to the company's feed plant at Shipshewana, pick up a load of corn in northern Indiana and take that back to Athens to be retailed.

"It takes more planning to keep trucks busy," says W. F. Wolfe, "but it can be done."

A corn grind of 5,387,000 bus. during March is reported by the Corn Industries Research Foundation for 11 refiners of corn products, compared with 5,104,000 bus. in March, 1939.

Field Seeds

Milford, Ia.—E. A. Woods has engaged in the seed and feed business as the Woods Co.

Neligh, Neb.—A seed and feed store has been opened by Ralph Turner.

Milbank, S. D.—A seed and feed business has been started here by Ted Grams and Herb Meyers as the Milbank Produce Co.

Fairfield, Ia.—A grand opening was held by the "Shenandoah Retail Seed & Nursery Store" on April 6.

Bottineau, N. D.—A seed and feed department in charge of Earl Bond has been established by the Bottineau Co-operative Creamery.

Cody, Wyo.—The Cody Elevator has been purchased by the Hilberry Seed Co., of Riverton, which plans to reopen it to buy grain and seeds.

Sioux City, Ia.—An overheated brooder caused a fire that did \$1,300 worth of damage to the seed and feed store of McGuirk & Taylor on Mar. 27.

Little Rock, Ark.—Dan Webster has opened a seed store under the name of Dan Webster Seed Co., stocking a complete line of field and other seeds.

Nashville, Tenn.—E. D. Parker has rented a building and will stock it with a complete line of seeds and feeds. He will continue to operate his old store.

Columbus, O.—Robert Livingston, 90-year-old former president of the Livingston Seed Co., oldest member of the American Seed Trade Ass'n, passed away Apr. 7, following an attack of uremic poisoning. Surviving is his son, A. Wilmer Livingston, present president and treasurer of the seed company.

Tiffin, O.—A seed cleaning, grading and treating machine, purchased under agreement with the Seneca County Grain Improvement Ass'n, was placed in operation by Perry Weiker, Mar. 29. The machine is portable. It will travel from township to township in the county to offer seed cleaning and treating service.

Malone, Wis.—Fire destroyed a large drier building, equipped with driers, motors, fans, heating plant and processing machinery, and a storage building holding 7,500 bus. of hybrid seed corn, on the farm of Dewey Beyer on Mar. 30. The loss to buildings was estimated at \$15,000, to equipment and seed corn, \$25,000. Properties were insured.

Summers, Ark.—On a plea of guilty to selling untested orchard grass seed W. J. Spears was fined \$10 Mar. 13. The seed, which was grown by Spears, was being offered for sale at a live stock auction. On analysis it was found to contain 33,500 cheat seeds and 990 Johnson grass seeds per pound of pure seed, as well as other noxious weeds.

Fresno, Cal.—The Sunland Sulphur Co. has opened a large seed cleaning plant. In charge is W. R. Garvey, who has been associated with the seed business of the San Joaquin Valley for the last 18 years. The plant uses a pneumatic system for elevating seeds to the cupola of the structure, and gravity to pass it from cleaner to cleaner until it reaches the bagging garners.

Winfield, Kan.—When A. P. Whitman, Atlanta, Kan., farmer, met with refusal by the Winfield Community Sale to sell his unlabeled sweet clover seed, he pulled his truck outside the sale area, and offered his seed for sale himself. An official sample showed 45 per cent germination. Whitman was taken into court for violation of the Kansas seed law, paid court costs and a fine.

Albany, Ore.—With installation of more than \$10,000 worth of new machinery completed, the branch plant of the Charles H. Lilly Co. opened Apr. 15. G. H. Burgess is local manager.

Lafayette, Ind.—Enough hybrid seed corn is meeting certification requirements to plant more than fifty per cent of the state's corn acreage. Indiana hybrids are divided into three groups or series to indicate adaptation. Those in the 400 series are full season in northern Indiana, the 600 series are well adapted to the great corn growing belt of central Indiana, and the 800 series are later. —K. E. Beeson, Purdue University Extension Agronomist.

Ontario, Ore.—Dehydrating and wholesale operations here will be continued by the Michael-Leonard Seed Co., which has sold for \$15,000 a warehouse, mill and equipment to the newly organized seed growers of Malheur County who have joined the Blue Mountain Seed Growers Ass'n. Russell McKennon, county agent, who handled the negotiations, says that it is probable an experienced manager will be employed for this plant and the one at La Grande. The organization will borrow \$7,500 from the Farm Security Administration.

Hastings, Neb.—A. L. Hare, manager of a branch of the Peppard Seed Co., of Kansas City, died of a heart attack Apr. 3 in a hotel at Fremont, Neb., aged 71 years. Disposing of an implement business he conducted at Norcat, Kan., he removed to Kansas City and joined the Peppard Co. in 1919, later taking charge of the Hastings branch. Altho in poor health he started out on a sales trip, when he became ill at Fremont and called a doctor. He dressed in the morning to continue the trip, but was found dead in bed.

St. Louis, Mo.—Ed F. Mangelsdorf & Co., Inc., seed wholesalers, now located in the condemned Jefferson Memorial area along the Mississippi river front, have purchased a new site at 1020 S. Fourth St. On it they will erect a 2-story and basement, 166x67 ft. brick building, with offices on the first floor and storage space on the second, to join the 4-story warehouse now on the property, which is being fitted with cleaning machinery. The offices and a laboratory will be air-conditioned. The new quarters will be completed in June.—P.J.P.

Little Rock, Ark.—Hybrid corn distributors are cautioned that a regulation by the Arkansas State Plant Board provides that in order to sell hybrid seed corn in Arkansas not only must the breeder of the corn be officially recognized in his own state, but the strains to be sold in Arkansas must be tested for productivity at the Arkansas Experiment Station or in other acceptable tests in the state and found adapted to Arkansas conditions. Breeders who wish to enter hybrid strains for testing should write to Dr. L. M. Humphrey, Department of Agronomy, Experiment Station, Fayetteville, Ark.

Lafayette, Ind.—Truckers selling farm seeds this spring will be held accountable for the proper labeling of such seeds both under the Indiana Seed Law and under the new Federal Seed Act which went into effect Feb. 5. Both the Indiana Seed Law and the Federal Seed Act prescribe a method of labeling of seed that must be followed, according to H. R. Kraybill, state seed commissioner. The Indiana seed tag properly filled out will meet the requirements of both laws, he states. The identity of the trucker or the

truck offering unlabeled seed for sale should be reported to the state seed commissioner so that further investigation can be made.

Topeka, Kan.—Turkey wheat, still grown over large area in Kansas, has been passed by Blackhull in 1939 and both of these lost ground to Tenmarq. In 1919, Turkey wheat was predominant, accounting for 82.3 per cent of the acreage, but since then has been gradually replaced by other varieties. In 1939 Blackhull was grown on 31.0 per cent of the wheat acreage of Kansas, and Turkey accounted for 28.9 per cent. Third position, held in 1934 by Kanred, has been taken by Tenmarq, a new variety which has in the last five years increased in such proportions as to greatly reduce the lead of Turkey and Blackhull. About 19.6 per cent of the acreage in 1939 was seeded to Tenmarq. Kawvale, a soft red wheat, of minor importance in 1934, is now the leading variety of that type and with 6.4 per cent holds fourth position of all varieties produced in the state.—U.S.D.A.

Promoting Grain Improvement in Nebraska

At the annual meeting of the Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n held in Omaha on April 12, all the officers were re-elected. They are: A. G. Ellick, Omaha Attorney, President, Harry Dickinson, past officer of the Northwestern Railroad, Omaha, vice-president, Glenn H. LeDioyt, Lincoln, Secretary, and Ray R. Ridge, Omaha National Bank, Omaha, Treasurer.

In opening the meeting President Ellick remarked that: "The Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n has been in existence only since the summer of 1938, yet today it is regarded as an important force in promoting the production of higher quality grain in Nebraska. During the past year the program of this association has not only become familiar to thousands of Nebraska farmers but also has merited their widespread approval. Business men in various fields of endeavor are becoming more enthusiastic about the possibilities of increasing revenue coming into Nebraska through the production of higher quality grains. The efforts of the Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n have not only received state wide approval but also national recognition, and this association is rapidly being recognized as an aggressive organization to promote higher quality grain in Nebraska."

Sec'y Glenn H. LeDioyt in giving the objectives of the association, said: "To improve and promote the production of higher quality wheat and other grains in Nebraska to the end that Nebraska wheat will be recognized as quality wheat wherever it is sold."

In his annual report Secretary LeDioyt listed eight ways that the objectives of the association are now being accomplished:

The members endorsed the present system of crop testing which includes wheat test plots in 26 counties in Nebraska. These include a total of 2,600 farmers' samples of wheat. Plans were made for a continuation of the wheat testing program on a county basis in 1941.

LeDioyt recently returned from an inspection tour of the association's 26 wheat plots, and stated that only three were in such poor condition that field meetings will not be held next summer. These were in counties in south central Nebraska where winter wheat prospects are very dim. Most of the wheat in this area failed to germinate the past fall but began sprouting in March.

A new feature of the 1940 program will be a malting barley investigation. This includes a testing program in northeast Nebraska of varieties suitable for both malting and feed.

In 1940 soybean investigations will be continued. In 8 counties yield data will be obtained on six varieties while in every county in the eastern one-third of the state beans will be distributed for testing by farmers.

Development of Canadian Wheat Varieties

By L. H. NEWMAN, Dominion Cerealists, Ottawa, Ont., before Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents

Twenty years ago there was no bread wheat known which was able to resist rust. For many years, however, it was known that certain of the so-called tetraploid wheats, the durum and the emmers, carried a high degree of rust resistance, but it was not until 1920 that a successful cross between a durum variety (Iumillo) and a common wheat (Marquis) made by Hayes, Parker and Kurtzwell, was reported. The only named variety emerging from this cross was called Marquillo but this variety while quite resistant was not a commercial success. It lacked quality. It was used, however, by Hayes and his co-workers in their breeding work and became one of the parents of the excellent variety, Thatcher, which has proved so valuable both in Canada and in the United States.

Following the establishment of the Rust Laboratory, Goulden succeeded in 1925, in making crosses between the highly resistant durum variety, Pentad, and the common variety, Marquis. From the resulting material, a number of very productive and highly resistant bread types were obtained but none of these has been good enough to warrant distribution for propagation in the West as yet.

In 1916, E. S. McFadden, a noted American plant breeder working in South Dakota, succeeded in producing fertile hybrids from crosses between the highly resistant emmer variety called Yaroslav (C.I. 1526) and the Canadian common wheat, Marquis. Two of these hybrids, Hope and H-44, were true bread wheats and were highly resistant to rust but were not quite good enough for distribution. They have proved exceedingly valuable, however, in breeding work and have been used very extensively on both sides of the border. As a matter of fact, the leading wheats developed by the Rust Laboratory to date, including Renown, carry the "blood" of one or the other of these two epoch-making productions. Renown originated from a cross between H-44 and Reward, as did several other varieties now undergoing their final tests. Apex developed by Harrington at Saskatoon, combines H-44 with Marquis, Kanred and Iumillo.

Renown, the first Rust Laboratory variety to be introduced, was released for trial by farmers in Manitoba and Eastern Saskatchewan in the spring of 1937. From this initial distribution, it is estimated that there will be approximately 1½ million bushels available for seeding in the spring of 1939.

Apex, the first rust resistant variety produced by the University of Saskatchewan, was also released in the spring of 1937 and has increased until approximately 20,000 bus. are now available. This variety has done well in Saskatchewan and Alberta tests particularly.

Thatcher, altho developed outside of Canada, has been in the Canadian tests for a number of years and is highly regarded both on account of its yielding ability and its baking qualities. A license was granted for the sale of Thatcher in Canada in the autumn of 1935, and about 24,000 bus. of this variety were sown in Manitoba and Saskatchewan the following spring. From this initial seeding, it is estimated that between 50 and 60 million bushels were harvested in 1938. Unfortunately, Thatcher, while resistant to stem rust, is highly susceptible to leaf rust and may suffer serious damage both in quality and yield when this disease is severe, as it was in Manitoba particularly, in 1938. In spite of this handicap, Thatcher proved infinitely superior to the old standard varieties, Marquis, Ceres and Reward, in Manitoba and Eastern Saskatchewan where stem rust was once again present in epidemic proportions. To this variety, in spite of its shortcomings, many

hundreds of growers, even in the leaf rust areas, will always be indebted.

The latest variety to pass all requirements and to be approved for license and for inclusion in the northern grades has been named Regent. This variety, known formerly as number R.L. 975.1, has not only passed all tests imposed upon it in Canada, but it has successfully met the exacting requirements of commercial milling and baking tests conducted in England during the past winter. Like Renown, this variety originated from a cross between H-44 and Reward made at the Dominion Rust Research Laboratory under Dr. Goulden. It is being made available for trial by western farmers for the first time this coming spring and it is hoped that it may prove of special value in many districts.

Nebraska Seed Regulations Changed

Nebraska's regulations governing the sale of farm seeds have been changed to fit the new federal seed law, announces R. C. Kinch, state seed analyst in the department of agriculture, at Lincoln.

Hard seeds of alfalfa, sweet clover and other legumes must now be kept separate from germinated seeds. The seed label must show (1) the percentage of germination, (2) the percentage of hard seeds, and (3) the total of the percentages of germination and hard seeds.

Heretofore the percentage of germinated seeds and the percentage of hard seeds have been added together and shown as the percentage of germination.

Chicago, Ill.—Coal retailers are fighting minimum prices proposed to be fixed by the bituminous coal division of the federal department of interior. If the fixed prices are enforced, said James C. Hoskins, Chicago coal operator, he will file protest, and, if necessary, seek an injunction against them.

New Seed Trade Marks

(Since last published in the Journals.)

A CROWN is pictured for trade mark No. 399,453, filed by William N. Martin, Vernon, Tex., for field and garden seeds.

WISCROST, against a background representing ears of corn, is trade mark No. 424,399, filed by Harvey Maass, Seymour, Wis., for hybrid seed corn.

BELT'S EVER GREEN LAWN SEED, in a triangular design, is trade mark No. 424,706, filed by The Belt Seed Co., Inc., Baltimore, Md., for lawn grass seed.

REGISTERED BRANDS, with a representation of three cattlemen branding a cow, is trade mark No. 421,524, filed by J. R. McMahon, doing business as McMahon Co., Rapid City, S. D., for alfalfa seeds, field and garden seeds.

CO-OP in a design representing a seal, and including the words "National Cooperatives," is trade mark No. 425,291, filed by National Co-Operatives, Inc., Chicago, Ill., and Indianapolis, Ind., for grass seed, garden seed, hay, straw, alfalfa, chicken grit, ground oyster shell and a host of other products.

CHAMPION BRAND CARLSON'S HYBRID SEED CORN incorporates a picture of a man shucking corn from the field, as trade mark No. 423,022, filed by Elmer G. Carlson, doing business as Carlson's Hybrid Seed Corn Co., Audubon, Iowa, for hybrid seed corn, and other farm seeds, particularly grass seeds.

Imports of Grass Seeds

Imports of forage plant seeds during March and during the 9 months prior to Apr. 1, compared with like periods a year earlier, as reported by the U.S.D.A., have been as follows, in pounds:

	March		July 1 to Mar. 1	
	1940	1939	1939-40	1938-39
Alfalfa	405,000	757,000	2,904,900	2,838,400
Barley	196,000	.....	196,000	.....
Beans, Mung.	23,000	.....	25,900	.....
Bentgrass	.....	20,700	121,200	121,200
Bluegrass, annual	.....	200	4,100	10,400
Bluegrass, Canada	7,700	.....	25,400	9,600
Bluegrass, rough	16,500	39,500	783,600	636,100
Bluegrass, wood	.....	500	2,900	4,400
Brome, smooth	291,200	273,900	2,940,300	2,020,900
Clover, alsike	4,500	.....	440,500	7,100
Clover, crimson	22,000	.....	5,073,200	4,590,600
Clover, red	.....	193,900	82,600	503,600
Clover, subter'n	.....	100	900	1,500
Clover, suckling	.....	3,000	34,700	54,900
Clover, white	72,200	281,200	713,100	2,236,300
Dogtail, crested	.....	600	11,700	2,000
Fescue, Chewings	.....	35,300	748,700	598,800
Fescue, meadow	1,700	4,500	26,600	48,300
Fescue, other	4,400	24,300	110,700	274,600
Grass, Bahia	.....	1,000	44,100	16,600
Grass, carpet	200	.....	200	12,400
Grass, Dallis	4,700	1,500	85,400	135,100
Grass, Guinea	2,200	3,900	60,000	28,200
Grass, molasses	42,600	.....	88,800	2,200
Grass, orchard	200	.....	284,800	1,726,400
Grass, rescue	2,200	.....	2,400	47,900
Grass, Rhodes	2,200	8,100	90,600	70,500
Grass, velvet	.....	.....	7,400	24,300
Kudzu	3,100	2,000	8,100	2,000
Lupine	.....	.....	.....	6,400
Medick, black	.....	.....	107,200	59,100
Millet, Japanese	.....	.....	666,700	.....
Mixtures, grass	.....	300	41,800	300
Oat	3,320,500	.....	3,815,400	.....
Rape, winter	200,000	426,700	4,637,300	6,073,400
Ryegrass, Italian	.....	2,200	292,200	21,300
Ryegrass, peren'l	22,300	19,100	623,800	436,900
Sourclover	.....	.....	35,000	.....
Soybean	800	.....	800	.....
Sweetclover	171,600	618,300	3,460,500	8,880,800
Timothy	100	100	16,000	600
Vetch, common	.....	56,000	249,000	937,700
Vetch, hairy	65,900	88,000	2,684,900	4,786,900
Vetch, purple	76,400	.....	1,000	.....
Wheat	.....	.....	169,100	.....
Wheatgrass, crested	197,800	18,300	1,161,800	333,900
Wheatgrass, slender	47,000	4,100	77,800	80,800

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St. Louis, Missouri

Vessel Unloading Headaches

[By G. L. PARSONS, Pres. Goderich Elevator & Transit Co., Ltd., Goderich, Ont., before Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents]

We experience much delay and expense in coping with articles with which our unloading equipment comes in contact. In August 1938 I deemed it advisable to write my good friend, Ray Helm of Duluth, as follows:

FREQUENTLY our marine legs come in contact with iron debris in grain shipments from Duluth and yesterday while unloading the Kinney we suffered a delay of one and one-half hours to one marine leg and one hour on another through picking up a seven-inch piece of $\frac{3}{4}$ " pipe in the one case and some unrecovered junk in the other.

Duluth shipments seem to be the worst we get and a survey of our inside lofters boots reveal an accumulation of pieces of chain, chain hooks, bolts of various sizes, bin ladder runs, wrenches and sundry tools. We wonder if there is not some means of detecting and diverting these destructive articles as they inevitably come from cars.

You will appreciate that the time lost, and cost of replacing damaged leg buckets and belts runs into very large sums at elevators this side of the Lakes. Probably it is all in a day's work at some elevators and you hear nothing about it, but we think you will be glad to pass the complaint to your Duluth elevators, either by posting it on the notice board on the Exchange Floor or advising the elevator operators individually. The damage to operating equipment is not the smallest hazard, but, as you will realize, a spark from contact of metal objects may easily cause fire or explosion. We shall appreciate your taking steps to remedy this existent hazard immediately.

PROBABLY there are more of the old type of wooden houses in Duluth or in the States from which their grain accumulates than elsewhere, as we find great numbers of short iron rods among the debris. Superintendents know how a blocked leg with torn lofters belts and damaged buckets keep you busier than a cat on a hardwood floor to get things going again.

We get up against similar but possibly more destructive damage in unloading cargoes which have temporary separations between two lots of grain in one vessel hold. On May 26, 1939, we had occasion to write the Canadian Board of Grain Commissioners as follows:

We desire to call your attention to a mixing of oats with wheat in the forward hold of the steamer Cheyenne which unloaded here Monday, May 22nd.

When finishing up the No. 1 Northern wheat, hold one, we noticed a sprinkling of oats in the wheat and stored it separately as No. 1 Northern wheat mixed with oats. The outturn of this wheat was 42/30 bus. short, while the oats below the separation was 20/29 over. Similarly the outturn of the after hold, No. 2, with the No. 3 Northern was 363 bushels short and an overage of 268/50 bushels of No. 4 wheat is indicative of mixing having occurred in loading, while in transit or when being unloaded, although we could not detect any admixture while our shovels were working or the grain being elevated.

WE CANNOT CONCEIVE, after forty years' experience in handling grain, that a canvas separation can be placed and secured to prevent mixing. It may appear a sound practice in loading the vessel, under quiet water and weather conditions, by putting one lot up against a bulk head and allowing it to taper away on the skin of the tank top than to lay a separation covering and load another lot of grain on top.

The working of the boat in any seaway is bound to cause a lurching of the grain and separation even if the grain were poured in between the deck frames and filled completely.

An attempt was made in loading the Cheyenne to put some planks on top of the canvas separation and, notwithstanding extreme watchfulness in elevating the grain here, our marine leg (some ten tons in weight, inclusive of grain being lofted) fouled one of these two 1x6 inch planks which entered the boot, and before the power could be shut off or the leg lifted, the belt has made sufficient of a revolution to destroy 118 buckets and tear through the bolt holes of a brand new lofters belt, the damage

running well up to \$1,000, to say nothing of the ten hours' delay to temporarily repair the damage.

We are disclaiming all responsibility for the cause of the damage and are billing the expense to the vessel owners. Who placed the plank obstruction, or for what purpose, is in no way attributable to us. As we pointed out to the Board of Grain Commissioners last year, the hazard of having our power shovels pick up one of these planks and strike one or more of the trimmers, or vessel sweepers, might easily have destroyed life or caused serious injury.

It just isn't humanly possible to detect what a marine leg or power shovel is going to run up against working below the grain surface in an atmosphere of dust. You may appreciate that we are in constant dread of a serious casualty from the time we start groping for one of these separations until the hold is out.

We are told that these separations, which have become common practice, are absolutely necessary for vessels to get business, but we wonder if the cost and hazard are justified. We have also been told that if we cannot accommodate such cargoes they will go elsewhere; therefore, we have to take the chance of sustaining loss of life and damage to property. We handle as much of this class of business as any Lake or Bay elevator and pride ourselves on having a staff who are thoroughly experienced and alert to the requirement of their work, but we cannot expect them to detect heavy obstructions such as were encountered on The Cheyenne. Our men can follow the perpendicular bulkhead and stanchions down with their eyes, but when it comes to a sloping separation of sundry material they can only guess and trust to Providence.

We give you the above information as a considered duty to apprise you as to what occurred on this particular cargo and typical of what is liable to occur on such loads at any time, in the hope that some steps may be taken to reduce or correct the dreaded hazards. We see no objection to putting in rigidly fastened, permanent bulkheads even though it makes more clean-ups in a vessel, but, notwithstanding, the steamer Durham was increased from a three compartment vessel to a five hold, she is now unloading a temporary separated hold, making six lots aboard and, incidentally, an obstruction was picked up in this boat which further damaged the same lofters belt and buckets as suffered on The Cheyenne.

A major drouth to begin in the Northwest about 1975 is expected by C. G. Abbott, sec'y of the Smithsonian Institution.

Peeler Re-elected in Oklahoma

The Oklahoma Cooperative Grain Dealers Ass'n, meeting at the Hotel Youngblood, Enid, Okla., Apr. 4 and 5, adopted a resolution protesting in advance against any action by the Commodity Credit Corp. to dump wheat on which crop loans fall due Apr. 30.

Election continued the complete personnel of the board of directors, including Paul Peeler, Elk City; C. L. Atherton, Red Rock, and B. F. Cline, Medford.

Peeler was re-elected president of the organization for the 18th time. G. C. Hollis, Hinton, was made vice-president. Roy Bender, Enid, was continued as sec'y-treas.

The annual banquet was held in the ball room of the Youngblood Hotel the evening of the 4th. At noon the following day delegates had luncheon in the basement of the new Union Equity Exchange elevator.

Grain Shipping Books

Record of Cars Shipped facilitates keeping a complete record of cars of grain shipped from any station, or to any firm. It has column headings for Date Sold, Date Shipped, Car Number, Initials, To Whom Sold, Destination, Grain, Grade Sold. Their Inspection, Discount, Amount Freight, Our Weight Bushels, Destination Bushels, Over, Short, Price, Amount Freight, Other Charges, Remarks. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size $9\frac{1}{2}$ x 12 inches, with spaces for recording 2,320 carloads. Well bound in heavy black pebble cloth with red keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Order Form 385. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

Sales, Shipments and Returns. Is designed to save time and prevent errors. The pages are used double; left hand pages are ruled for information regarding "Sales" and "Shipments"; right hand page for "Returns." Column headings provide spaces for complete records of each transaction on one line. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size $10\frac{3}{4}$ x 16 inches, with 8-page index. Spaces for recording 2,200 carloads. Bound in heavy gray canvas with keratol corners. Weight, $3\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. Order Form 14AA. Price \$3.35, plus postage.

Grain Shipping Ledger for keeping a complete record of 4,000 carloads. Facing pages are given to each firm to whom you ship and account is indexed. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper with 16-page index, size $10\frac{1}{2}$ x $15\frac{3}{4}$ inches, well bound with black cloth covers and keratol back and corners. Weight, 4 lbs. Order Form 24. Price, \$3.50, plus postage.

Shippers Record Book is designed to save labor in handling grain shipping accounts and provides for a complete record of each car shipped. Its 80 double pages of ledger paper, size $9\frac{1}{4}$ x 12 inches, provide spaces for 2,320 carloads. Wide columns provide for the complete record of all important facts of each shipment. Bound in heavy black cloth with keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Order Form 20. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

Shipping Notices duplicating, 50 originals of bond paper, 50 duplicates, press board cover, $5\frac{1}{2}$ x $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, weight 8 ozs.; 2 sheets of carbon. Price 70 cts. plus postage.

Shippers' Certificate of Weight duplicating, 75 originals of bond paper, 75 duplicates. Press board hinged back covers, three sheets of carbon, $4\frac{1}{2}$ x $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches, weight 11 ozs. Price 95 cts., plus postage.

Railroad Claim Blanks duplicating, three different books, five forms, $8\frac{1}{2}$ x 11 in., \$2 each book, plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

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Grain Carriers

Glenwood City, Wis.—Authority has been granted the Wisconsin Central railroad by the I.C.C. to abandon 11.46 miles of line from near Ceylon to here.

Mackinaw City, Mich.—The steamer Sullivan Bros., with 250,000 bus. of corn from Chicago for Sarnia, Ont., was delayed in the ice here until the coast guard cutter Escanaba broke a path, Apr. 11.

Salem, Ore.—State Utility Commissioner Ormond R. Bean has refused to suspend reduced wheat rates on shipments from central Oregon to Portland. Reductions range from 1c to 3c per cwt., depending on point of origin.—F. K. H.

Detroit, Mich.—The Spencer Kellogg & Sons Co. won a \$12,289 judgment in the federal court here against the Great Lakes Transit Corporation for damage to 174,000 bus. of wheat en route to Duluth when a water pipe line on the freighter broke, flooding the grain during extreme cold weather.—F.G.C.

The reduction of 5½ cents per 100 pounds in the rates on grain, grain products and grain by-products to points in the United States east of Buffalo, Pittsburgh, etc., for domestic consumption, which originally became effective July 1, 1934, has been again extended to expire with June 30, 1941.

Belfast, Neb.—Greeley Grain Co.'s 15,000 bu. grain elevator will be left without rail service by the order of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Apr. 20, authorizing the C. B. & Q. R.R. to abandon its 17.3 mile branch line from Greeley Center to Ericson, Neb. Much of the traffic that formerly moved over the line, said the commission, now moves via truck.

Toledo, O.—Interstate Commerce Commission Examiner Burton Fuller on Apr. 9 heard the complaint of the Toledo Board of Trade, represented by Clare B. Tefft, transportation commissioner, asking that Toledo be given parity with Buffalo on grain ex-lake to Baltimore, on the basis in effect 7 years ago, which was competitive. Other markets presented evidence.

Chicago, Ill.—Duluth, Chicago and Buffalo exchanges have lined up to oppose Toledo's fight for a lower rail rate on export grain to match the Buffalo-Atlantic Seaboard charge. Contends Buffalo's traffic commissioner, William E. Maloney. Buffalo rail grain rates are based on barge canal and St. Lawrence river competition, and Buffalo is geographically located on the route of export grain movement.—G.E.T.

Washington, D. C.—Chairman Joseph B. Eastman of the Interstate Commerce Commission has recommended creation of a three-man board by the President to investigate inequities in public contributions to transportation agencies on the basis of data in a 6-year study he has made public. The study concludes that highway users, as a class, have paid their way in taxes since 1927, and emphasizes a need for deliberate national transportation planning.

Ottawa, Ont.—A modified demand by 2,600 striking Canadian seamen for a closed shop, a \$10 per month increase in pay, and one instead of three extra men on each ship, has been refused by four major shipping companies. The shipping companies offer a \$5 per month boost in pay, but refuse to discuss the issue of more men aboard ship. The Canadian department of labor is seeking settlement, and looks upon the strike as unpatriotic. Late on Apr. 20 the union called off its strike agreeing to conciliation thru a government mediation board consisting of an impartial chairman and one representative each from the union and from the ship operators. The union

seamen, going back to work, were promised an additional \$7.50 per month each in their pay envelopes, but neither side pledged itself to accept the findings of the mediation board.

Buffalo, N. Y.—While the April-May movement of wheat from the head of the lakes out the St. Lawrence river, and into the export trade is expected to be the heaviest on record, Buffalo grain dealers expect to participate in it but little. The lake rate via Canadian ports is 7c per bu., compared with a minimum of 8c per bu. when stopped at Buffalo, and moved on to the eastern seaboard. In addition English shipping interests prefer to convoy shipments across the Atlantic over the northern route.

Washington, D. C.—Charles D. Mahaffie, dissenting member of the Interstate Commerce Commission in a decision refusing to authorize abandonment of 15 miles of a Wabash railroad branch line in Chariton and Howard Counties, Missouri, said: "In 1938 river transportation became available to the shipper who had theretofore furnished the branch line most of its traffic. It seems obvious that from now on that shipper is not likely to use this railroad service to any great extent. And even if this branch be abandoned, that shipper and the City of Glasgow have available the service of the Alton railroad. The Alton serves Glasgow by a main-line daily service, whereas the Wabash branch line furnishes service only tri-weekly."

Lee Todd Defends Bean Shippers

The order announced Apr. 15 by the Federal Trade Commission that the Michigan Bean Shippers Ass'n "discontinue activities deemed to be in restraint of price competition" in purchasing beans and barley from Michigan growers, and selling them is criticized by Lee W. Todd, of Owosso, pres. of the Ass'n, who says:

"The certain practices of which the Commission has issued a cease and desist order have not been used or practiced by the Association for some little time, and if I am correct these practices were discontinued long before the indictment which was filed last September.

"The Ass'n and its members have tried consistently to obtain for the 57,000 Michigan growers the highest prices possible for the large quantity of beans raised by them, but in so doing have endeavored conscientiously to operate entirely within the requirement of all federal laws during the 50 years the Ass'n has been in existence. Altho they have been examined by the Federal Trade Commission several times during the past 20 years, and while the Association's operations had in no way changed, the Commission suddenly decided last fall that certain of its long-established practices violated the federal trade commission act.

"All the Ass'n has sought here is clarification, so that the present enormous mass of technical legislation decisions and departmental rulings and regulations can be understood and applied by the ordinary individual who is still trying to carry on his business under the particularly difficult conditions today facing all agriculture."

Snake and Columbia Rivers Opening to Barge Traffic

"By early June a cargo of 55,000 bus. of wheat will be loaded on barges at Central Ferry for transportation to tidewater, marking the longest wheat haul on the Snake and Columbia rivers since the development program was undertaken," said Howard Hughes, manager of Pullman Grain Growers, Inc., speaking before the Pullman, Wash., chamber of commerce, recently.

Hughes said that the 1939 tonnage moving by barge up and down these rivers was equal to that of the 17 preceding years combined.

Hughes was among representatives of civic organizations, grain handling agencies, and business men at an early meeting called by the Inland Empire Waterways Ass'n in Colfax, Wash., where the reports of army engineers showed barges moving petroleum products into Port Kelley, two miles below Attalia, and wheat downstream to tidewater. They anticipated that during the stages of high water in the Snake river, in May and June, wheat would be moved downstream from Penawawa, Wash., near the eastern borders of the state.

Directors of the Colfax Grain Growers, Inc., have met with engineers and officers of the Inland Waterways Ass'n to plan location of wheat storage and barge loading facilities. Stueckle Bros., large growers of wheat in the Lacrosse and Dusty areas, are reported planning construction of a private grain elevator on the Snake river at Penawawa.

At Asotin the Lewiston Grain Growers are building a 300,000 bu. elevator to handle bulk grain as soon as river transportation is available. Asotin has no railroad.

Army engineers report channel work on the Columbia river as nearing completion, with a "very workable channel" being constructed that will give a 6 to 7 ft. depth at low water, in a channel 150 ft. wide in most instances.

Survey work for widening and deepening Homly rapids in the Columbia river, just below the confluence of the Snake and the Columbia, to a 100 ft. wide, 5 ft. depth at low water, will begin May 1. Plans call for starting July 1 at dredging a 60 ft. wide, 5 ft. deep at low water, channel up the Snake river, which will provide a workable barge channel for 10 months out of each year.

The corn market has registered big gains for the week, and current prices are now the highest since 1937. The outstanding feature in regard to the advance is that country sales have shown no material increase. This would indicate that supplies of free corn are not large. Cash corn is relatively steady. Export interest is small, and the domestic cash trade has not been particularly active. Argentine shipments are smaller than usual at this time owing to scarcity of ocean vessels.—Fred A. Record.

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by
F. B. Morrison

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Feedstuffs

Atlanta, Ga.—Georgia feed manufacturers are scheduled to meet here Apr. 24 to organize a Georgia feed manufacturers ass'n.

Fort Collins, Colo.—The 15th annual lamb feeders' day and dedication of a new agricultural building, was held Apr. 18, by the Colorado State College.

Portland, Ore.—Frank Branch Riley will "master-of-ceremony" the proceedings at the annual convention of the Oregon Feed Dealers' Ass'n, in the Multnomah Hotel here May 24.

Washington, D. C.—Production of distillers' dried grains during March totaled 14,100 tons, bringing the total since last July to 113,200 tons, compared with 13,900 and 111,000 tons, respectively, during the same periods a year ago.—Agricultural Marketing Service.

Chicago, Ill.—The campaign for delegates to the annual convention of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n at French Lick Springs, Ind., May 23 and 24, is off to a rousing and enthusiastic start with an unusual invitation being forwarded to members by President Ralph Field.

Alfalfa meal production totaled 14,000 tons for commercial purposes during March, bringing the total for the 10 months ending with March to 237,000 tons, compared with 14,000 and 243,000 tons during the same periods a year ago, reports the Agricultural Marketing Service of the U.S.D.A.

Brewers' dried grains production amounted to 8,400 tons, during March, bringing the total for the 9 months ending with March to 73,600 tons, compared with 8,900 and 72,300 tons, respectively, during the same periods a year ago, according to the Agricultural Marketing Service of the U.S.D.A.

Washington, D. C.—Apr. 1 estimates of cattle on feed for market in the 11 Corn Belt States show a 2 per cent increase over the same date last year, and the largest number on that date in the last four years. Decreases occurred in 3 states, increases in 6, no change in 2. The increases occurred in Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, and South Dakota.—Agricultural Marketing Service.

Sorghum Grain Practical in Feeding Pigs

Sorghum grains proved as palatable to pigs as shelled corn in four separate feeding trials, involving nine comparisons with growing and fattening pigs, self-fed, conducted by M. L. Baker and C. F. Reinmiller at the Nebraska experiment station.

Pigs receiving sorghum gained as rapidly as those fed corn. On the basis of the amount of feed required per unit of gain, whole milo, ground milo, whole kafir, ground kafir, whole kalo, and ground kalo averaged 90, 90, 89, 91 87, and 91 per cent respectively, as efficient as shelled corn. Grinding was a doubtful economy.

Carcasses of sorghum-fed pigs practically equalled carcasses of corn-fed pigs in yield, finish, firmness, and grade.

An employer's offer to settle for the amount due does not estop an employe from bringing suit and recovering judgment for double the amount of wages and overtime, as allowed by the Wage and Hour Law, according to Judge Desmond in the New York Supreme Court at Buffalo.

Heat Improves Feed Value of Soybean Meal

Raw soybeans contain a sulfur and nitrogen containing complex that is readily absorbed by rats, but that these animals cannot use to build tissues. Heating the soybeans makes this complex available for tissue building purposes, according to experiments by L. M. Johnson, H. T. Parsons and H. Steenbock, at the Wisconsin Experiment station.

These experimenters determined the sulfur and nitrogen balances on rats receiving expeller-type soybean oil meal (150 degrees C.), raw whole soybeans, auto-claved whole soybeans, and both raw and auto-claved soybeans extracted with ether, hexane, or a hexane-methanol mixture.

Absorption of sulfur and nitrogen was the same on all diets, but the amounts retained were markedly higher on the heat-treated expeller meal, or the auto-claved soybeans than on the raw soybeans, or the solvent-extracted soybeans.

New Soybean Products Trade Marks

Soybeans continue to edge their way into the edible products field, according to late filings of trade marks.

B-NUTS, inclosed in a fanciful inclosing line, is trade mark No. 425,626, filed by Charles A. Raymond, doing business as Raymond Products Co., Marion, Ohio, for selected processed soybeans. The trade mark is indicative of the product, representing roasted and salted soybeans for use as a confection.

STAVITE, in stencil lettering, is trade mark No. 425,589, filed by A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co., Decatur, Ill., for soybean flour.

Calves Need Carotene

Wide variations in the carotene intake necessary to protect different animals against vitamin A deficiency were found by R. E. Ward, S. I. Bechdel, and N. B. Guerrant, in experiments with grade calves kept in a modern barn equipped with a heating and ventilating system. In their discussion of the results, they said:

"The requirements of some animals (for carotene) appear to be much higher than others even when consuming similar rations. Some of the animals on timothy hay were apparently protected by a daily intake of 14 micrograms of carotene per pound body weight, whereas others required 19 micrograms. Similar results were obtained with other feedstuffs with the exception that as biological value of the carotene in a feedstuff increases the range apparently becomes narrower.

"Similar variations were also observed in the amounts of carotene from different carriers necessary to prevent the symptoms of vitamin A deficiency. Of the various sources of vitamin A tested, a carotene concentrate appears to be the most efficient source as levels of 11 micrograms of carotene protected all animals excepting one Guernsey. The fortified cod liver oil and the alfalfa hay were almost as efficient.

With timothy hay as the carrier the requirements were appreciably higher, an intake of 19 micrograms being necessary for all the animals. The carotene of corn silage and of corn meal was utilized as efficiently as that of timothy hay. The requirements for the carotene from alfalfa molasses silage was much higher, a level of 33 micrograms being necessary for complete protection.

Does Grinding Grain Increase Feed Value?

The grinding of farm grains to be fed to dairy cows usually increases the feeding value by 15 to 20 per cent. For high-producing cows and very small calves the grain should be ground. For low-producing cows, older calves, and heifers, the cost of grinding the grain should be compared with the increased value brought about by grinding. Protein supplements also should be purchased ground rather than in nut or pea sizes, since the ground supplements mix better with ground grains.

GRINDING AND ROUGHAGE—There appears to be no advantage in grinding good quality hay for dairy cattle, because the digestibility of the hay is not increased thereby. Grinding or chopping coarse roughages such as soybean hay and corn stover reduces the amount of refused feed as compared with the same roughage given whole, but the coarsest portions of such feeds are so low in nutritive value that the real saving may amount to not more than 5 to 8 per cent of the feeding value.

Another disadvantage to grinding roughage is that the dust from ground roughage is objectionable. For one reason, it is likely to get into the milk; and for another, it may irritate the throats of the workmen. The dust is particularly objectionable in barns where high-grade milk is produced.

Feeding dairy cows a mixture of grain and roughage that have been ground together is not good practice, because it makes it impossible to feed the grain in proportion to milk yields and at the same time give the cows the amounts of roughage they need.—Illinois Circular 502.

New Feed Trade Marks

(Since last published in the Journals)

TANK-A-MEAL is trade mark No. 419,356, filed by May Way Mills, Inc., Kansas City, Mo., for hog feed.

CHOWMIX is trade mark No. 417,713, filed by Ralston Purina Co., St. Louis, Mo., for poultry and stock feed, including dairy feed.

GOLDEN MAGIC, in script lettering, is trade mark No. 427,358, filed by Nutrena Mills, Inc., Kansas City, Kan., for stock and poultry feeds.

FLAVONNE is trade mark No. 424,909, filed by Dawe's Products Co., Chicago, Ill., for a soluble supplement to be used in combination with animal and poultry feeds.

A **SETTING SUN** and a bridge are the important parts of trade mark No. 424,822, filed by Richmond Fisheries, Inc., San Francisco, Cal., for fish meal for stock and poultry feeds.

DEMON in outline letters, over a representation of a devil, tending his fires, is trade mark No. 426,690, filed by Des Moines Oat Products Co., Des Moines, Ia., for livestock feeds.

CAFETERIA POULTRY MASH, incorporating a design including a hen, a turkey, a star, a map of Minnesota, and the slogan "Savings and Service," is trade mark No. 425,673, filed by Minnesota Farm Bureau Service Co., St. Paul, Minn., for poultry feed.

LACTO-VEE is trade mark No. 427,630, filed by Lacto-Vee Products Co., Dayton and Blanchester, O., for a blend of proteins, vitamins, iodine, and minerals used in preparing poultry rations, turkey and duck feed, hog concentrates, dog and fox feeds, pig meal, and dairy ration concentrates.

G, pierced by an arrow, on a background representing a pennant flying from a flagstaff, is trade mark No. 426,875, filed by D. H. Grandin Milling Co., Jamestown, N. Y., for stock feeds, including oats, corn, barley, barley middlings, hominy feed, and oat hulls for feeding purposes, dairy feed, milk-maker dairy feed, fitting ration feed, horse feed, green stock

feed, pig and hog feed, and a long line of poultry feeds, including grains, scratches, special mixes, and mashes for chicks, breeders, broilers, layers and turkeys.

Heat and Soybeans

By F. B. MORRISON of Cornell University before Am. Soc. of Animal Production

Considerable work has been done recently upon the effect of heat treatment and other factors on the nutritive value of soybeans. In investigations with rats and with growing, fattening pigs at the Indiana Station it was found that the cooking or roasting of soybeans resulted in a change that made them an excellent protein supplement to corn. Further, the corn-soybean ration, with either raw, cooked or roasted soybean, or soybean oilmeal, was improved by the addition of a calcium and phosphorus supplement.

Investigations at the Wisconsin Station showed that the nutritive value of the soybean protein was definitely increased by heat treatment. In later work it has been found that heat treatment, up to short periods of autoclaving, increased the nutritive value of soybean protein. Beyond this point, however, increases in the time or the temperature of autoclaving resulted in progressive losses in the value of the protein. Soybeans roasted too much were no better than raw soybeans in quality of protein. The variety of soybeans did not affect the quality of protein in five varieties studied. Extraction of soybeans with hexane or methanol did not improve the quality of the protein.

From these studies it was concluded, "It appears that soybeans contain a sulfur and nitrogen containing complex which is absorbable but cannot be used for tissue building purposes. Heating the soybeans makes it available."

While well cooked soybean oilmeal or soybeans produce much better results in feeding poultry or swine than raw soybeans, raw soybeans have proven to be a satisfactory protein supplement for dairy cows, beef cattle, and sheep. It is therefore of interest to find whether the value of soybean proteins for ruminants is increased by heat treatment.

We have conducted one series of metabolism experiments with growing lambs at the Cornell Station to study this problem, and another series is now in progress. In the first series, lambs fed a ration in which nearly all the protein came from the soybean product, stored the following percentages of the protein: Ground raw soybeans, 15 per cent; soybean flakes (fat not extracted), 16.3 per cent; solvent-process

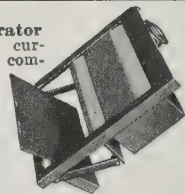
soybean oilmeal without special heat treatment, 20.8 per cent; and well-cooked solvent-process soybean oilmeal, 22.7 per cent.

In recent unpublished work with rats at the Alabama Station it has been found that the protein of both soybeans and cowpeas is improved by cooking and that soybean protein is superior to cowpea protein for small animals.

Investigations are in progress at Ohio State University in which the digestibility and the biological value of various soybean preparations are being studied with rats. Thus far, the biological value of the protein is unextracted soybean flakes and soybean flakes extracted with carbon tetrachloride has been less than that of gasoline extracted flakes or of expeller-process soybean oilmeal.

Corn under seal for federal loans increased between Mar. 27 and Apr. 10 over 30,000,000 bus. to 290,562,000 bus. The heavy increase resulted from the Mar. 31 time limit on applications for loans.

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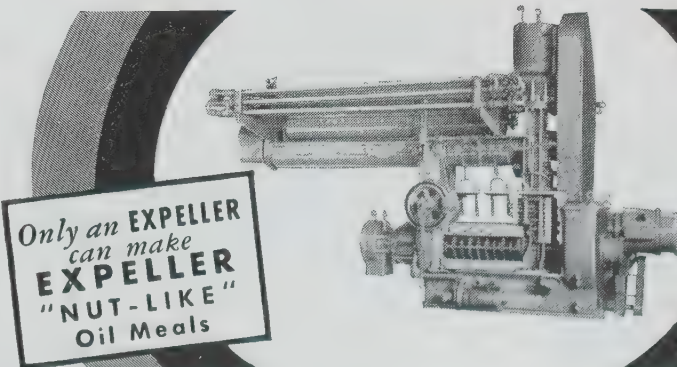
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Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Iowa City, Ia.—Mrs. Melvin Havel has brought suit against the Iowa City Poultry & Egg Co. for \$430.40 damages, alleging that 75 hens and 3 cockerels died after eating feed bought of defendant, and that egg production of the flock was lost for three months.

Atlantic City, N. J.—The Northeastern Poultry Producers Council will hold its fifth exposition in the Municipal Auditorium, Oct. 1-4. The educational program includes, feeding, and care of growing birds and layers, and the latest information on diseases, and diet deficiencies.

Lafayette, Ind.—May 2, 3 and 4 have been set as the dates for the annual Purdue Egg and Baby Chick Show to be held in the Poultry Building, West Lafayette. This show, known as "The Pioneer Show of America," opens the competition in the production of high quality eggs and chicks to all farmers, poultrymen, and hatcherymen in this country.

The recovery during the past 2 years in the size of laying flocks has brought Apr. 1 numbers of layers back close to the 10-year (1929-38) April average of reported numbers. The average number of layers reported in farm flocks on Apr. 1 was 3 per cent greater than last year on that date; the number on March 1 was 3.5 per cent greater and on Feb. 1 was 2 per cent greater than a year earlier.—U.S.D.A.

Ducklings Need Riboflavin

Ducklings require a minimum of 300 gamma of riboflavin per 100 grams of feeds for maximum growth, according to James C. Fritz, Wallace Archer and Donald Barker, who raised ducklings in batteries at the Elgin (Ill.) research laboratories of the Borden Co., and produced normal growth. This riboflavin requirement is about the same as for chicks.

Experiments with purified diets indicated that ducklings require some factor or factors that are not needed by chicks. Leg deformities appeared when ducklings were raised on semi-purified diets.

A fishy odor and flavor in the meat of the birds was corrected by elimination of cod liver oil and fish meal from the diet for a few days before the birds were killed and dressed.

Vegetable with Animal Protein for Efficient Feeding

A belief that various vegetable protein supplements are deficient in much the same components is supported by results in experiments at the University of Wisconsin, conducted and reported by J. B. Christiansen, H. J. Deobald, J. G. Halpin, and E. B. Hart.

When these experimenters combined other high protein vegetable meals (linseed oil meal, or corn gluten meal) with soybean meal they got no better growth in White Leghorn or Barred Rock chicks than when they used commercial expeller soybean meal alone to supplement a basal ration of ground yellow corn 45, wheat bran 15, wheat middlings 15, alfalfa leaf meal 5, limestone grits 1.5, granite grits 1.5, iodized salt .5, and cod liver oil .5, a ration that produced satisfactory growth when supplemented by 8 per cent each of dried skimmilk and meat scraps.

Exceptionally good growth of chicks followed use of 3 per cent or 4 per cent of sardine, menhaden, or whitefish meal in combination with soybean oil meal in these rations. The sardine meal proved most efficient of the fish meals tried.

Combining dried skimmilk with soybean meal proved a more efficient source of protein in these rations than the combination of either meat scraps or casein with soybean oil meal.

Pellets Fill Hens' Feed Requirements Rapidly

Crossbred Leghorn-Rhode Island Red hens kept in individual laying cages were the subjects of experiments by B. R. Burmester and L. E. Card, at the University of Illinois, to determine the effect of restricting the feeding time on the amount of food consumed, the body weight and egg production. Artificial light provided a 14-hour day from 6 a. m. to 8 p. m. during the five month winter-spring experimental period.

The same combination of feed ingredients were received by each hen, but some received their feed in all-mash form, while others received pellets.

Hens fed the all-mash ration lost in body weight and egg production rapidly when their feeding time was restricted to less than six hours daily.

Hens fed pellets ate a given quantity of feed in shorter time, and were able to maintain weight and egg production on feeding schedules as short as two continuous hours daily, or 20 minutes every 12 hours.

Oats as a Poultry Feed

By DR. R. T. PARKHURST, Massachusetts State College

Nine samples of oats weighing 35-37 pounds per bushel analyzed on an average as high in protein and only 1% higher in fibre than six samples of 40-45 pound per bushel oats, according to the Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station Feed Control Service.

The advantages of the so-called "poultry" oat over a 36-pound oat of the same quality grade, is questionable. The feeding of the lower weight grades of oats may result in a substantial saving. The hopper feeding of oats to layers at all times, but especially in confinement, is on the increase. Oat hulls carry considerable of the cannibalism preventing factor and this accounts for part of their increased popularity. Oats have also been shown to carry factors for the prevention of gizzard lesions (not gizzard hemorrhages).

It seems probable that oats should be confined to not more than 40% of the total ration. When comparative rations usually carried between 50 and 60% of substituted grains, the Canadian National Research Council report the following values for egg production when barley is taken as 100: Barley 100, corn 105, wheat 99, oats 88, and rye 96. For actual feed eaten

per 100 eggs produced, the values were: Barley 100, corn 97, wheat 99, oats 104, and rye 97. The oats were slightly less efficient than the other grains when these larger proportions were included in the ration.

In most rations the following feeds are interchangeable; ground corn and ground wheat, ground barley and ground oats, finely ground

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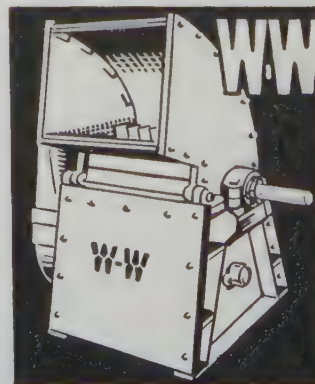
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heavy oats and standard middlings and gray shorts and flour middlings. Ground corn or corn meal is somewhat deficient in manganese and when used in large proportions, tends to increase cannibalism as compared with ground oats. When reducing yellow corn meal, care must be taken to maintain an adequate vitamin A or carotene intake.

Are Poultry Rations Deficient in Vitamin E?

L. C. Norris, of the department of poultry husbandry, Cornell University, concludes with Dr. Erwin Jungherr of the Storrs agricultural experiment station, that reported favorable results in controlling fowl paralysis by means of wheat germ oil have not been confirmed. Discussing a paper by Dr. Jungherr, he says:

"Whereas vitamin E has been found by Dam, Glavind, Bernth and Hagens (1938) and by Pappenheimer, Goettsch, and Jungherr (1939) to be effective in preventing the development of nutritional encephalomalacia (softening of the brain), a number of investigators have shown that this vitamin is without effect in the prevention of fowl paralysis. He concluded therefore, that the favorable results obtained by Butler and Warren (1938) and by Butler, Warren, and Hammersland (1938) in the control of fowl paralysis by means of wheat germ oil have not been confirmed.

"The recent report of Taylor and DeOme (1939) . . . is specially interesting as a high neoplastic (subject to abnormal growths, such as tumors) line of chickens and a low neoplastic line were used in the experimental work as well as lines not selected with respect to neoplasms. The number of chickens used in this work was exceptionally large. In the high neoplastic line the mortality in the pullets of the control lot between the ages of 10 weeks and 10 months was 16.9 per cent and that in the pullets of the wheat germ oil lot 16.2 per cent. The mortality during this period in all the pullets fed the control diet was 6.4 per cent and that in all the pullets fed the wheat germ diet 6 per cent. The authors concluded that . . . 'feeding of wheat germ oil had no appreciable effect on the incidence, type, or age of onset of lymphomatosis.'

"The generally negative character of the results obtained in the studies on fowl paralysis provides no evidence of a deficiency of vitamin E in practical poultry rations. The work of Pappenheimer and associates (1939), however, seems to indicate that occasionally such rations are deficient in this vitamin. These investigators were unable to distinguish between field nutritional encephalomalacia and that which develops in chicks fed on diet 108 of Pappenheimer and Goettsch (1931). They also confirmed the work of Dam and associates (1938) in which success in preventing the development of nutritional encephalomalacia in chicks fed the Pappenheimer-Goettsch diet was obtained by supplying them with a small amount of alpha-tocopherol daily.

"Ni (1937, 1938) also upholds the hypothesis that the effect of alpha-tocopherol in preventing the developments of nutritional encephalomalacia is not due to its vitamin characteristics.

"Bauernfeind, Caskev, and Norris have obtained results which indicate that the storage of mixed feed at room temperature for a period of two months promotes the development of nutritional encephalomalacia in the chicks to which the feed is given.

"In view of the evidence . . . it cannot yet be concluded that practical poultry rations are occasionally deficient in vitamin E in spite of the fact that Dam and associates (1938) and Pappenheimer and associates (1939) were successful in preventing the development of nutritional encephalomalacia in chicks by feeding alpha-tocopherol. This conclusion is upheld by Holmes,

Cravens, and Halpin (1939), who found that hens fed the Wisconsin breeder ration produced eggs which hatched satisfactorily and slightly, but not significantly, better than the eggs of comparable hens fed the same diet together with 0.5 c.c. of wheat germ oil per hen daily."

Dry Skimmilk Improves Poultry Rations

In three experiments, each of which involved eight groups of Single Comb White Leghorns from one-day-old to 72 weeks of age, Walther H. Ott, H. C. Knandel, and R. V. Boucher, at Pennsylvania State College, found that high-grade, all-mash rations were improved by the addition of dry skimmilk.

The basal ration used from day old to 12 weeks of age consisted of 50 per cent ground yellow corn, 10 standard wheat middlings, 10 wheat bran, 10 ground heavy oats, 5 alfalfa meal, 6.5 meat scraps, 6.5 fish meal, 1 ground limestone, .5 salt, and .5 cod liver oil, by weight. From 12 to 72 weeks of age the basal ration fed was the same except for addition of .5 per cent corn, .5 cod liver oil, and 3 limestone, and reduction of the meat scraps and fish meal by 2 per cent each.

In the comparative groups this basal ration was modified to contain .25, 2.5, 3.75, 5, 6.25, 7.5 and 8.75 per cent respectively, of dry skimmilk. Adjustments were made in the volume of corn, limestone, meat scraps and fish meal to keep the protein, calcium and phosphorus contents of the rations uniform.

Rate of growth during the first two to four weeks of age, total feed intake and gain in weight during the growing period and feed efficiency in the early part of the growing period increased with increasing amounts of dry skimmilk in the all-mash rations. Greatest extra gains in weight per pound of dry skimmilk consumed occurred in the groups fed 1.25 and 2.5 per cent dry skimmilk. In these groups maximum efficiency occurred within the first six to 12 weeks of age. In the first and third experiments the average difference in mean body weight and one-third the average difference in total feed intake per 1.25 per cent dry skimmilk were accounted for by the tenth week of age.

Body weight at sexual maturity, hatchability and egg weight increased and age at sexual maturity decreased with increasing amounts of dry

skimmilk in the ration. Egg production in the groups fed 2.5 to 5 per cent dry skimmilk and hatchability in the groups fed 2.5 to 3.75 per cent dry skimmilk were essentially as satisfactory as in the groups fed higher levels.

Differences in the mortality between the eight groups in the laying period were not significant in the first or third experiments. In the second experiment, involving the second generations on the eight respective rations, mortality of the pullets fed none to 5 per cent dry skimmilk was almost two times that of the pullets fed 6.25 to 8.75 per cent. Major causes were leukosis and neurolymphomatosis.

Adulterations and Misbrandings

George Frederick Obrecht, trading as P. Fred'k Obrecht & Son and the Hood Mills Co., at Baltimore, Md., pleaded guilty and was fined \$5 and costs in No. 30948 under the Food & Drugs Act.

U. S. Department of Agriculture representatives alleged the defendant shipped a quantity of fine ground feeding oatmeal in interstate commerce within the period about Jan. 13 to Mar. 24, 1939, inclusive, which was adulterated in that a mixture consisting almost entirely of wheat and rice products and containing little, if any, oat products, had been substituted for fine ground feeding oatmeal, which it was represented to be.

The same defendant was fined \$55 and costs in No. 30950, which involved interstate shipment of products represented as feeding oatmeal, pulverized oats, and ground oats, which was alleged to contain in addition such other substances as rice hulls, rice fragments, rice bran, barley, barley hulls, cassava meal, and starch other than oat starch; flour middlings which consisted of wheat products and cassava meal; and red dog feed consisting of wheat flour and tissues, rye flour and tissues, and cassava meal. These products were labeled in part, variously: "Hood Mills Co.," "Farmers Service Bureau," and "Dried Grains Corporation."

Prosecutors were sustained in their contention that the mixtures had been prepared in imitation of the pulverized oats, fine ground feeding oatmeal, ground oats, flour middlings, and red dog they purported to be. In addition a deficiency of protein was found in some lots and excess of fiber in some, and a deficiency of fat in one.

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Problems in Soybean Processing

By W. C. GANGLOFF, Cincinnati, O., before
National Chemurgic Council

To fabricate materials from soybeans merely to have them compete with materials made from cottonseed, flax, peanuts, etc., is a pretty short-sighted policy and not particularly effective in solving the problems of the farmer. Enthusiasts are too often too loth to get down to brass tacks. Products derived from soybeans must be as good as, or better than those they attempt to supplant, they must show some advantage in some way, be it in cost price, specific property, availability, ease of handling, etc., and they must produce equal or superior consumer satisfaction somehow.

There is the concomitant meal left in an amount equal to about 80 per cent of the original bean weight. Of what value are this oil and this meal? Surely chemurgically they are something far more than mere commodities.

First of all the processor must study the markets open to such products. With what does each compete? What price factors pertain? How far shall processing go? Is it more profitable to sell oil for paint purposes or shall it be refined to an edible grade? What competitive factors rule? What about the meal as feed for cattle, swine and poultry? How does expeller meal compare with solvent extracted meal? For such evaluation one must have a complete history of the processing. What about relative nutritive values? What about relative digestibility coefficients? What place do such meals have as bases for human food products? What is the vitamin picture?

The manufacturers of soybean enamels on the one hand and oleomargarine on the other require their own definite specifications in each case. If soybean plastics are to be derived from soybean meals, somewhere there must be a lot of research to determine the specific properties and characteristics required. The same holds true in the development of every other product derived from the products of soybean processing.

From early days the high protein content of the soybean has been most intriguing. A very little research will soon indicate that this protein make-up is a very complex one, that the mechanical problems attendant upon chemical processing multiply with exceeding rapidity and that application for specific uses such as paper size, paper coating, glues, paints, films, fibers, etc., require a detailed tailoring of no small order to enable such products to serve usefully and satisfactorily in competition with a host of other chemical products which too may come from other chemurgic operations. The effect of temperatures, pressures, time factors, etc., are only a few of the items with which research must concern itself.

Approximately one-fourth of the weight of the soybean is made up of a carbohydrate fraction. What can be done with this material? There are galactans, pentosans, arabans, hemicelluloses, pentoses, hexoses and other bodies in this mixture. No processing beyond the primary meal derived on oil extraction can fail to consider this carbohydrate fraction. A vast amount of research still lies ahead before the problems in this field are worked out. This is one of the fertile fields still pretty much unexplored and unexploited.

Government laboratories, experiment stations, universities and private industrial laboratories are all busy on chemical and allied research. Marketing research must accompany any of these. The farmer must do his share, the scientist has his place, the salesman his niche and the banker must use both his brains and his educated money. Co-operative efforts on the part of all can and will make the soybean crop one of real major chemurgic interest and of real value to American agriculture.

New Dog Food Trade Marks

BISKIBS is trade mark No. 427,366, filed by Dietrich & Gambrill, Inc., Frederick, Md., for dog food.

COMMON SENSE is trade mark No. 425,559, filed by Common Sense Products, Inc., Clinton, N. Y., for dog food.

D. & G. BLUE RIBBON is trade mark No. 427,367, filed by Dietrich & Gambrill, Inc., Frederick, Md., for dog food.

HEXIES is trade mark No. 426,836, filed by Kellogg Co., Battle Creek, Mich., for food for dogs and other carnivorous animals.

SUREMINK is trade mark No. 424,659, filed by General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., for food for carnivorous animals, particularly mink food.

KEN-L-LAC is trade mark No. 420,666, filed by Chappel Bros., Inc., Rockford, Ill., for vitaminic food for dogs, cats, and other carnivorous animals.

SASSY is trade mark No. 427,121, filed by Los Angeles Sales Co., doing business as Sassy Brand Dog Food Co., Harbor City, Cal., for canned dog and cat food.

ADMIN is trade mark No. 423,160, filed by Copper, McDougall & Robertson, Ltd., Berkhamsted, Eng., for a supplementary food for dogs containing essential vitamins and minerals.

HI-LIFE in outline letters is trade mark No. 425,255, filed by Ready Foods Co., Inc., doing business as Hi-Life Packing Co., Chicago, Ill., for canned dog food.

FLAG, a drawing of a dog, and the slogan, "Their Tails Will Wag If You Feed Them Flag," are the parts of trade mark No. 424,767, filed by Dog & Cat Food Products, Inc., New York, N. Y., for canned dog food.

ARISTOCRAT, against a fanciful design incorporating a picture of a dog wearing a monocle, is trade mark No. 415,895, filed by Keeno Packing Co., doing business as Aristocrat Packing Co., South Gate, Cal., for canned dog and cat food.

Dog Food Testing

At the convention of the American Animal Hospital Ass'n at Hollywood, Cal., it was announced that the com'te on foods will accept for consideration the results obtained by independent laboratories, not associated with the manufacturer, on market samples of dog foods.

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EQUIPMENT, REGARDLESS
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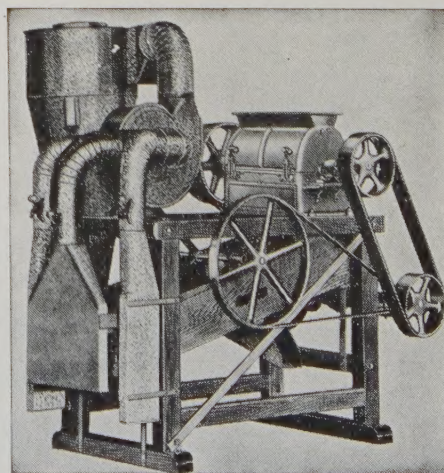
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Excess Calcium Reduces Availability of Manganese

An excess of calcium and phosphorus in the diet of chicks greatly reduces the availability of manganese in the intestinal tract, according to experiments of C. D. Caskey, and L. C. Norris, of Cornell University.

They fed groups of chicks a basal diet containing 1 and .5 per cent of calcium and phosphorus, respectively, and others a basal diet containing 3 and 1.5 per cent of calcium and phosphorus, respectively, plus graded levels of manganese.

Chicks receiving 1 per cent calcium and .5 per cent phosphorus in their diet were completely protected from perosis by 2.5 mg. of manganese in each 100 gm. of feed. As much as 14 mg. of manganese failed to completely prevent perosis in the chicks receiving levels of 3 per cent calcium and 1.5 per cent phosphorus in their feed.

Turnhead Directs Ground Grains from Meal Collector

Instead of having a series of ropes dangling from butterfly valves to direct the flow of ground materials from the meal collector of his hammer mill, H. C. Wolcott, manager of the Rolling Prairie Lumber & Grain Co., at Rolling Prairie, Ind., employs a turnhead.

A framework of 2x4s supports the turnhead under the out'et of the meal collector on the second floor of the grinding and mixing division of the company's elevator. A strong pipe extending from the turnhead down thru the second floor to the feed workroom has a lever attached to its lower end to lift and set the turnhead. The turnhead is held securely in position in which it is set by notches cut in

the rim of an old pulley to hold the turning lever.

The turnhead has a 10-inch spout diverting ground products from the meal collector into either of four spouts. One spout leads to the outside of the building to fill trucks with bulk feed. Another leads into the molasses mixer on the first floor. A third leads into the sacking unit of the molasses mixer to serve as a sacking spout. The fourth leads directly into the feed mixer on the first floor.

Space is left under the turnhead for placing two or three more spouts should need for them arise.

Certificate Plan Favored

By E. R. WOLF

Accepting the theory that the farmer must be helped at the expense of taxpayers just as manufacturers are helped at the expense of consumers, the bill of Senator Wheeler, S 2395, for the certificate plan of collecting taxes from bread consumers for distribution to wheat producers has the advantage that it will not interfere with the present marketing system.

The farm storage feature of the present farm program will be minimized, releasing more grain to commercial channels.

Accumulation of large stocks of wheat by the government will be prevented.

The wheat certificates would be readily cashable by grain buyers.

Compared with the cost of production plan the certificate plan is the lesser of two evils, from the standpoint of the grain dealer, who, however, would be engaged in the policing of sales of wheat to prevent sales in excess of farm marketing quotas.

This being the case the country grain buyer can inform his patrons that he is heart and soul in favor of the certificate plan.

Imports and Exports of Feeds

Imports and exports of feedstuffs during February, and for 2 mos. ending February, 1940, and 1939, as reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, were as follows, in tons of 2,240 lbs. except where noted otherwise:

	IMPORTS		2 mos. ending Feb.	
	1940	1939	1940	1939
Hay*	7,677	3,590	15,101	8,050
Coconut cake†	11,380,527	7,713,976	18,735,836	19,723,495
Soybean cake†	5,003,287	2,117,770	5,055,187	4,419,567
Cottonseed cake†	3,689,214	2,077,500	8,706,109	4,283,900
Linseed cake†	.....	1,307,066	84,000	2,607,066
All other cake†	3,091,400	1,742,600	4,373,150	2,833,588
Wheat fds*	31,382	20,059	69,901	41,358
Beet pulp*	4	1,394	791	2,494
Tankage..	2,343	3,172	6,424	7,044
Fish-scrap	4,179	4,129	12,598	9,471
EXPORTS				
Hay	227	285	629	515
Cottonseed cake	.....	1	.....	1
Linseed cake	21,816	21,853	29,307	43,521
Other oil cake	.....	200	.....	920
Cottonseed meal	126	168	319	532
Linseed meal	536	549	1,283	1,530
Babassu cake meal	.....	.....	100	.....
Soybean oil cake meal	5,611	4,213	13,658	7,488
Other oil meal cake	4,903	226	7,279	873
Fish meal...	3	31	43	43
Mxd. dairy & poultry fds.	648	973	1,230	1,779
Oyster shells	700	2,221	2,164	8,245
Other prepared & mxd. fds.	444	234	658	547
Other feed bran	1,370	1,314	1,878	3,608
Kafir, milo (bus.)	.....	3	.....	12

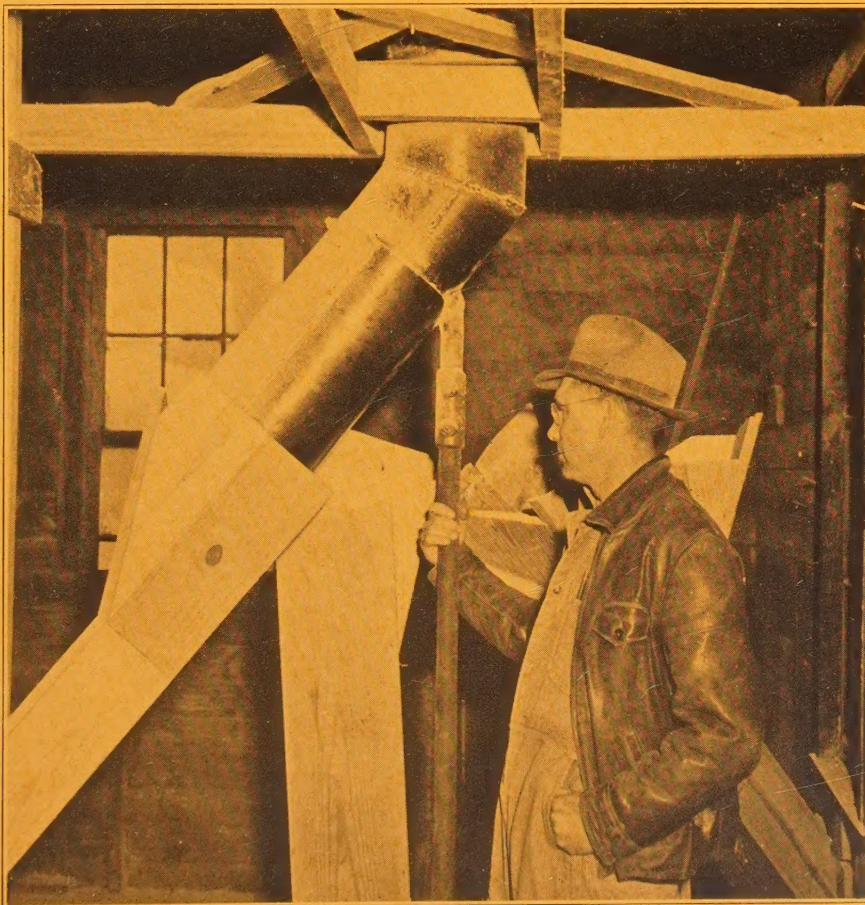
*2,000 lb. tons. †Pounds.

Feed Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week for May futures of standard bran and gray shorts, spot cottonseed meal and No. 1 fine ground alfalfa meal, in dollars per ton, and No. 2 yellow corn and No. 2 yellow soy beans in cents per bushel:

	Minneapolis Spot		Kansas City	
	Bran	Midss	Bran	Shorts
Jan. 13.....	21.00	21.00	18.85	22.80
Jan. 27.....	21.00	20.50	18.25	22.40
Feb. 10.....	20.75	20.25	17.95	22.20
Feb. 17.....	21.50	21.50	18.75	22.70
Feb. 24.....	22.50	21.50	18.50	22.40
Mar. 2.....	21.50	20.75	18.10	22.25
Mar. 9.....	22.50	21.50	18.50	22.35
Mar. 16.....	23.00	21.50	18.20	22.10
Mar. 23.....	23.00	22.00	18.45	22.50
Mar. 30.....	23.50	23.00	19.15	23.25
Apr. 6.....	23.50	23.50	19.50	23.10
Apr. 13.....	24.50	24.50	19.25	23.25
Apr. 20.....	24.50	24.50	19.85	23.80
	*St. Louis		Chicago	
	Bran	Shorts	Soybeans	Meal
Jan. 13.....	21.65	24.50	117	34.20
Jan. 27.....	21.40	24.25	108½	31.20
Feb. 10.....	21.10	24.50	106¾	29.20
Feb. 17.....	21.50	24.85	108	29.20
Feb. 24.....	21.40	24.40	110½	29.20
Mar. 2.....	21.25	24.25	113¾	29.20
Mar. 9.....	21.50	24.40	118½	31.20
Mar. 16.....	21.20	24.00	111½	29.20
Mar. 23.....	21.45	24.50	112	29.20
Mar. 30.....	22.10	25.00	110½	29.20
Apr. 6.....	22.50	24.75	106¾	29.20
Apr. 13.....	22.50	25.40	106¼	29.20
Apr. 20.....	23.00	26.00	108¾	29.70
	Cottonseed Meal		Kansas City	
	Ft. Worth	Memphis	Alfalfa	Chicago Corn
Jan. 13.....	37.00	30.50	23.50	59
Jan. 27.....	37.00	30.00	23.50	59
Feb. 10.....	37.00	29.00	23.50	58½
Feb. 17.....	37.00	29.50	23.50	58
Feb. 24.....	37.00	30.25	23.50	58¼
Mar. 2.....	37.00	30.50	23.50	58¼
Mar. 9.....	37.00	30.50	23.25	58¾
Mar. 10.....	37.00	28.90	23.25	57¾
Mar. 23.....	37.00	30.20	23.25	59
Mar. 30.....	37.00	30.50	23.25	58
Apr. 6.....	37.00	30.50	23.25	59¾
Apr. 13.....	37.00	30.50	22.75	62½
Apr. 20.....	37.00	30.50	22.75	67¾

*St. Louis bran, basis Chicago delivery, shorts St. Louis delivery.



H. C. Wolcott, manager of Rolling Prairie Lumber & Grain Co., Rolling Prairie, Ind., with Turnhead below Meal Collector in Company's Feed Grinding Unit.

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GRAIN CLEANER APPLICATION

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A Dual-Clone collector installed as replacement of cyclone delivered 5,000 C.F.M. with 1" collector resistance, using the original fan. The low back pressure characteristic of the Dual-Clone produced the necessary increase of air volume for aspiration at no increase in power consumption.



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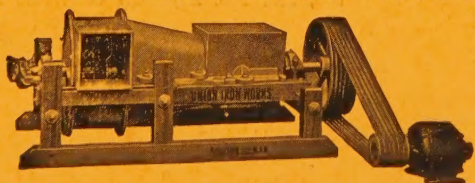
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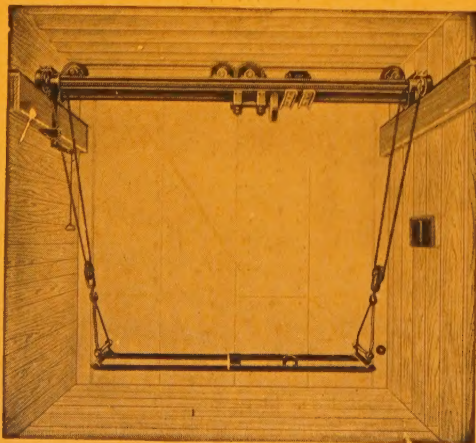


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